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# 昆蟲學評論

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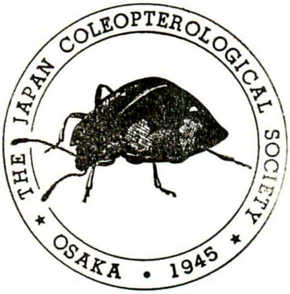

日 本 甲 蟲 學 會

THE JAPAN COLEOPTEROLOGICAL SOCIETY

OSAKA

謹んで本学会幹事故大林一夫氏の

ご霊前に本号を捧げます

This issue is dedicated to the memory of

the late Mr. Kazuo Ohbayashi,

who was a manager of our society.

日本甲蟲學會

The Japan Coleopterological Society

ありし日の大林一夫氏

昆蟲学評論
THE ENTOMOLOGICAL REVIEW OF JAPAN

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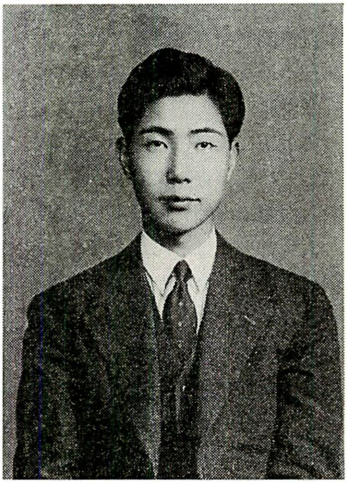
# 大林一夫氏を偲ぶ

石原　保
愛媛大学農学部

はじめて大林一夫氏にお目にかかったのは，私が呉一中の最後の学年の生徒だった昭和10年秋のある日のことだった．突然，私の家を訪問された．乞われるままに私の採集した昆虫標本をご覧に入れて話しているうちに，いつしか時間が経ち夕食を共にしたが，それでも虫の話は尽きるところがなかった．彼は鳥取高等農林学校へ入学された年だったが，学校はよく休んで，珍虫の産地として有名な伯耆大山へ採集に出ておられたようで，彼の採集になる大山産の珍蝶を多数持っておられた．このころから彼はカミキリムシ類が特に好きだったようで，伯耆大山産の珍蝶との交換を条件に私の標本箱の中からカミキリムシ類の珍種を強引に引きぬいていった．虫の世界，第4巻第7/8号（1941）の原色プレートに紹介された *Thranius variegatus* Bates トラフホソコバネカミキリ，*Xylariopsis mimica* Bates クビマキカミキリなどは，その時，私の標本箱からの採集品である．


ハンサムな青年だった大林一夫氏（昭和14年ごろ）．この写真は他に現存していないらしい．

私も全くの虫気違いだったが，彼の方が私より一枚上で，ついに学生生活を棒に振ってしまった．その後私が東京帝大の学生になってからも時々会うことはあったが，卒業後は文通は続けても再会の機会がなく，一昨年秋，名古屋で開かれた日本昆虫学会第26回大会の時，いたいたしい不自由なお身をお嬢さんに助けられて会場に姿をみせられ，久しぶりにいろいろとお話したのが最後になってしまった．

彼は生一本の熱血漢で，昆虫学と直接何ら関係のない新聞記者になってからも，カミキリ

ムシ類の研究を熱心に継続され，多くの論文を発表された．将来の大活躍が期待されていた時に，不治の病の侵すところとなって亡なられたことは惜しみても余りあることである．しかしながら，昆虫学上に残した彼の業績は永遠に残ることであるし，幸にも彼の一人息子の延夫君がバトンを引き継いでいる．自分がやりたくてもできなかったことを息子にさせてやりたいという彼の暖かい親心のおかげで，延夫君は学生時代に何回も琉球列島へ採集旅行を楽しむことができた．親父の血をそのまま受け継いで，好きなこと以外はあまりやりたがらない，いわばノンキな一面もあったので，私の研究室の専攻生だった延夫君に，折にふれて苦言を呈し，ゼンマイをかけるのが，故大林一夫氏に対する友人としての私のつとめでもあると信じている．延夫君よ！　ヤレヤレなんていわないで，親父の希望を実現せしめるよう頑張ってほしい．

# 大林一夫氏をしのぶ

## 佐藤納

昨1967年5月12日午後，勤務先の追手門学院小学部（大阪市東区）で，林匡夫氏から大林一夫氏の逝去を伝えられた．氏と私との交友は，氏が尾道中学校（広島県尾道市）の1生徒であり，私が大阪府立堺中学校の生徒であったころに始まる．氏や嶋居氏が当時の尾道中学校昆虫同好会を主宰していて，同好会誌をがり版刷りで出していた．同校の当時の校長は松村松年博士門下の昆虫学者である岡本半次郎博士であった．当時は，昆虫採集熱とその研究？熱は，全く熱病といっていいほど日本中を風靡していて，大阪府下に限っても豊中中学に福貴正三氏，住吉中学に長岡某氏，市岡中学に淡野貞雄氏，市岡商業に清水禎次郎氏，堺中学では故小寺正文君・鈴木純一君・筆者がそれぞれの同好会と同好会誌を擁していた．また，大阪池田師範には東正雄氏ががんばっていた．

大林一夫氏はそんなとき，尾道にいた．筆者らの同好会誌 Insectia および六本脚と，氏の同好会誌との交換から交友の道が開かれた．氏との往復書簡・同好会誌などは戦災で失って一物をも留めていないが，尾道中学昆虫同好会誌創刊号には当時の誰もがやったように，氏は尾道付近の蝶について記していたように思う．これはさらに，のちに関西昆虫学会会誌第何号かに増補訂正されて載っているはずである．しばらくして，尾道中学校校庭の蟻と題する一文が同好会誌上に出た．これは大阪の若くして逝かれた蟻学者故寺西暢氏と大林氏とを結びつけ，その後大林氏が来阪して寺西氏宅へ寄寓する宿縁になったもののようである．このころはまだ，氏がカミキリムシへの研究志向を示すようなものはなかった．氏は尾道から，ふらりと来阪して，筆者の初芝（南河内郡日置荘村）の家へも，堺市東湊の家へも，訪ねてきてくれた．某年夏，上高地からの帰りだといって，スジグロチャバネセセリやアオハムシモドキをおみやげに置いて，私の標本箱から適当に卓上採集していった．それから間もなく，氏のリンゴカミキリ属の論文が出たが，私の標本は参考になっていなかった．これが氏のカミキリムシへの志向を初めて明確にしたものと思われる．やがて，寺西氏が逝かれて

その追悼号が関西昆虫学会から出されたとき，氏は満州のカミキリムシについて寄稿した．これが，氏の研究目標をカミキリムシに置いたことを改めて確認し，それを生涯の仕事とすることを示したものといえよう．

戦後，林匡夫氏とともに岐阜県高山を経て平湯温泉へ採集に行ったことがあった．大林氏がその行く先々に手配しておいてくださって，特に平湯温泉の旅館ではたいへんな好遇を受けて驚いたことであった．しかも，氏が岐阜に在住することを知りながら，ついに文通すら復さなかったことを，いまさら後悔するものである．氏はカミキリムシ研究の道をひたすらに歩んで逝った．私はハチの後をほそぼそと追って今日に至ったが，もはや追いつづけるからだではなくなったらしい．10才代の情熱をなつかしむの情，大林氏を想うとき切々として胸に湧く．大林一夫氏逝く，いたましいかな．けれど，カミキリムシに捧げた氏の熱情を想うや，氏は満悦して逝かれただろうと，少年の氏を知る私は思う．

# 大林一夫君のことども

## ―― 思い出ずるままに ――

### 清水禎治郎

昨年5月1日，労組の執行委員としてメーデーに参加中，林匡夫氏から電話で君の死去の通知を受けた．かねてから病体が芳しくない由は聞いていたが，すぐにとんで行くこともできないままにすぎ，ついに永遠のお別れとなってしまった．思えば昭和10～12年頃，特に大林君の在阪時代，同君とは竹馬の友のような交友関係にあっただけに，数少い友人の1人を失った寂しさは一入である．一緒に飯を食い酒を飲みかわし，中之島公園のベンチで涼をとりながら，頭上の輝く星を眺めつつ，カントの無上命法を論じ，人生論・恋愛論に夜を徹したことも多かった．岡本半次郎博士のことや鳥取高農在学中の思い出，当時心がけていたリンゴカミキリの分類学的解説，新種名命名の秘めたエピソードなど，青年の情熱とエネルギーを傾けてのかずかずの話題は全く尽きることがなかった．過ぎ去った色々の思い出は昨日のことのように鮮やかに浮んで来る．そして，病床の君を見舞うことのできなかったことが，私の心を責めたててくる．

私が大林君と知り合ったのは，昭和3年8月東京農大の横山桐郎博士の主宰された「虫の会」に入会後，在阪の蟻学者である故寺西暢氏（大阪市旭区生江町221番地――地元の旧家で現在もご子息が居住されている）宅へ出入している間に，広島県立尾道中学生であった大林君の活動を知らされ，昭和6年春同校博物同好会から機関誌「博物」が発行される運びとなり，一方私は一介の大阪市立市岡商業学校生でありながら，汎日本昆虫学徒協会を作り研究発表誌「Linné」を出しはじめていたので，会誌の交換を行ないだしてから大変心安くなった．それまでの単なる交通だけでなく，一度会いたいものと思いつつも，私は昭和7年3月学校を卒業後，伯父の経営する商店に勤めることになったこともあって，昭和9年7月に

尾道市の同君宅を訪問するまで実現しなかった．前もって連絡しておいたのに，既に採集旅行に出発したあとで，その時は遂に会うことができなかった．それが，同年秋になって突然来阪され，はじめて対面する機会をもった．その来阪については，2〜3度会って話しているうちに，つぎのような事情があったことが判ってきた．

尾道時代の大林君は，鳥取高農在学当時，父君が海運関係の事業に失敗され自宅で荒物雑貨商を始められたのを，同校を中退してしばらく手伝っている間に，長兄の結婚などもあって家庭も複雑となり，また一寸した恋愛問題も実らず，尾道での就職も気が進まないまま，むしろ大阪で働くことに意を決し来阪された様子であった．

それより以前からやはり文通していた故小寺正文君（昭和21年2月若くして病没，大阪の人，コガネムシ・タマムシの研究に熱心であった）が東郵便局（東区備後町1）に臨時職員として勤めていたので，その口ぞえで同じく東郵便局に勤め，一時局の寄宿舎に小寺君と一緒に住んでいた．しかし当時の経済情勢はまだ不況が回復せず，臨時職員の給料では満足に生活できなかったし，局の先輩・上司とも性格的に面白くない日々が続いたようであった．当時はいわゆる円タク時代で，仕事としてタクシー運転手を希望するものもかなりあり，大林君も局をやめ，運転手になるつもりで市岡自動車学校へ入学，学校と特約の寄宿舎（港区市岡元町6—大阪市立市岡商業学校東隣り，小さな古い民家を改造したあまり清潔とはいえない家であった）に住み通学していた．私は母校への用件をかね，度々立寄ったものだったが，大林君の話では，寝る所の確保が先決だったので，たとえそんなのでも寄宿設備のある学校を選んだのだということであった．この間の生活費などについては，尾道から母堂が苦心して送金して下さっていたらしく，何とかやり抜いて免許証もとったことだった．その後寺西氏が大林君の才能を惜しみ，ご自身の母校東京農大へ就職あっせんまでのつなぎとして自動車学校をやめさせ，寺西氏の研究の手伝いという名目で，同家の世話になることに決まり，半年ほど近くのアパートに居住していた．

当時，林匡夫氏とは，同氏の宅が拙宅とつい200メートルしかはなれておらず，さらに私が勤めていた伯父の店は同氏宅と同町内（東区平野町5）にあった関係で，毎日のように会う機会があり，そんな訳で大林君が来阪して私が会った時に，前々から林氏に大林君のことを話していたことでもあってすぐ紹介した．その後，この2人は甲虫，特にカミキリムシに共に興味をもっていたこともあって，急速に親交を加えたようであった．

大林君が若くしてカミキリムシの専門学者になり得たのは，尾道中学生時代，岡本半次郎博士が，広島県沼隈郡の農学校校長をしておられたので，研究の方法の教示や，文献の貸与などに非常な便宜と助言と感化を受け，特別の知遇を受けられたことが大きく影響しており同君の生涯の決定的な要素ともなったと私は今でも思っている．事実，博士の書斎の図書・文献は自由にというよりは，全く勝手に持ち出すことができたり，また必要な個所は大林君のため切り取って与えられたりしたようで，岡本博士の偉大な人間性をかいまみる思いがする．

大林君とは幽明その境を異にするようになってしまったが，わが国の昆虫学界へ残した同君の業績は永遠にその光を失なわぬことであろう．

# 大林さんの思い出

## ―― 名古屋時代を中心にして ――

佐藤正孝

名古屋女子大学

大林さんは何事にも情熱的な方で，カミキリムシの分類学に途中多くの困難にも負けず，晩年は病魔にも負けずに情熱の限りをつくされたことは，ここに述べるまでもないことであろう．また，権威に対する反骨精神の旺盛な持ち主であられた．かつて，アメリカ農務省の日本での出先機関に就職しておられたことから，特高警察につけ廻されることへの反抗が，新聞記者となられる運命を決めてしまわれ，ついに一生アマチュア研究家として終られた．あるいは，高農を中途退学され，そのため学歴に苦しまれたことなどでも，一途な情熱が思わぬ方向へ向われた結果でないかと思う．しかし，この情熱が幸して隆子夫人とのめぐり合いとなり，一男一女のよき父として幸福な家庭生活を送られたのである．昆虫学への情熱を秘めながら毎日新聞大垣支局へ勤められ，ここで隆子夫人と新婚生活を送られた．横浜時代からかなりのロマンスがあったことをしばしばお聞きしていた．すぐに岐阜支局へ転勤され新聞記者として持ち前の権威に反抗する正義感を筆の上で振われたし，実際にもいろいろな武勇伝があったようである．大戦の波はこの都市まで押し寄せ，空襲で標本，文献のほとんどを失われてしまわれた．いま考えてみると，私もこの時大林さんと同じように岐阜で戦災に会ったが，当時は小学校2年でもあり大林さんのことを知る由もなかった．

終戦後の混乱した社会の中で林匡夫博士と相計って本誌の発刊を企てられ，戦争で失われたものの回復へと努力された．この岐阜から，虫仲間も多く文献も比較的容易にみられる関東あるいは関西へ転勤したい希望を持っておられたが，ついに関へ転勤ということになってしまわれた．この気持が，後に子息延夫君の就職に際してもかなり影響し，神奈川県へ就職したいきさつもある．関での二度目の家から，私はご交誼をいただいた．丁度母の里といった関係から気軽に関へ行けたこともあって，度々お伺いして貴重な時間をつぶしてしまったようである．しかし，気軽に私を迎えて下さり，何かとご教示下さったことが，その後の私の道を決める契機となっていった．ここ関では何度も州原へ採集のお伴を，延夫君・光子ちゃんとともにして“*Menesia* のババア”の話といったこともあった．この当時服部・大竹・尾藤（現桐山）・鳥飼の諸氏も訪れておられお目にかかった．この頃から，延夫君にかけられた期待は大きく，ご自分の果たせなかった昆虫学者への道をと思っておられた．時間の比較的自由なせいもあって，かなりのメモやカードを残されたのもこの頃であった．

そうこうしているうちに，名古屋本社へ転勤してこられたので，私は暇のある限りお伺いしていた．この頃，北隆館の原色大図鑑のカミキリムシ科を執筆されることが決まったが，大林さんの面目を如実に発揮され，またたく間に図版は完成した．しかし，大林さんの意気

込みも，北隆館の経営不振から，一時挫折することになった．この頃，延夫君の高校進学でいろいろご相談を受けたが，大林さん持ち前の情熱とちょっと頑固なところから，あくまでも名古屋で一番定評のある高校をぜひと望んでおられた．その折，延夫君は〝父ちゃんが高校を受けるんでなく，受ける本人は僕だぞ！”なんていっていたのを覚えている．

私はここでしばらく名古屋を離れて松山へ行くことになったのであるが，帰省するとすぐ駅前の大林さんの勤め先へ寄り，出勤前や非番であったりすると実家より先に大林さん宅へお伺いして虫談にふけったものである．名古屋という土地柄，専問に分類学を専攻する人がいなかったせいもあって，大林さんは話相手もなく，その点では淋しく過されたように思う．私が帰省するのを待ちかまえておられては，いろいろな話題，研究の方向などを話されたものであった．また，この頃旧制度による学位論文の締切りがあり，大林さんは当初その気はまったく持っておられなかったが，いろいろな人の薦めもあって学位請求論文も一応完成をみたのである．しかし，ここでも大林さんの完全をと願われる学問的厳しさの上から，提出期限に間に合わずじまいとなってしまった．この草稿については，その後いくらお薦めしてもついに発表されなかったし，亡くなられる数日前にも〝必らず全部再検討して，全面的に書き直してからでないと発表してくれるな”といわれた．

北隆館の大図鑑も再び発刊の運びになり，大林さんの意気込みはたいしたもので，連日勤務の余暇に努力されていた．この図鑑について，私は最初の時は標本でお手伝いをしたが，再度の時は遠く離れていたこともあって，帰省時やお手紙で僅かにお手伝いしたにすぎなかった．しかし，大林さんは私のような未熟者の意見さえも参考にしていただいたのである．大林さんの学問に対する謹厳さは申すまでもないが，いろいろな面で割と頑固な点も，いざ学問という点では非常な謙虚さを示された．この図鑑の校正刷が出る頃は私もようやく名古屋へ戻った時で，大林さんと旅館で罐詰にあいながら校正のお手伝いをしたものであった．この頃，大林さんの体はすでに調子が悪かったのであるが，図鑑が完成するまではといって頑張っておられた．この当時は，連日電話のない日は珍しい位で，そのうえ週2回私がアルバイトで四日市へ行った帰りには必ず勤め先へお寄りして東海地方での基礎昆虫学の不振，カミキリムシをはじめとする分類学上のこと，ときには人生上のことなどとかなりつっ込んで議論をたたかわしたものである．私の論文についても隅から隅まで目を通していただいたもので，この折に私の学問的基礎ができあがったといっても過言でない位であった．この話しあいの中から昆虫アカデミーが誕生へと一歩を踏み出した．

この間にも大林さんの病は徐々に進行していたのであり，前立腺ガンの手術と前後して眼の方もちょっと患われた．第1回の手術以降厳しい闘病生活となったが，病魔に決して負けることのない大林さんの斗魂は，中国大陸やインドシナ半島のカミキリムシの標本を入手されたりして，日本のカミキリムシと比較検討を志されていたのであるが，今はそれも甲斐なく幽明境を異にされてしまった．今の自分の努力は，誰かが続いて仕事をしてくれればいいんだと，ご自分の運命を悟られていたかのように語っておられた．

亡くなられる数ヶ月前に名古屋で昆虫学会が開かれ旧友にお会いになったこと，遺児延夫君が昆虫学を志されたことなどは，大林さんにとってせめてものなぐさめであったであろ

う．

大林さんの昆虫学への情熱は，亡くなられる寸前までつきることがなかった．大林さんの志を，ご期待にそえないまでも努力してゆくことこそ，その霊にむくいることと思う．大林さんの教えは学問の上で永遠に滅びることはないのである．どうかあの世で見守っていて下さい．

# 大林一夫氏のこと

林 匡夫

## その1

大林一夫氏は岡山市大字野田屋町で大林幸一・ちわさんの3男として大正4年(1915)10月21日に生れた．大正11年～昭和3年（1922～1928）尾道市土堂尋常小学校，昭和3年～8年（1928～1933）広島県立尾道中学校でそれぞれ学んだが，小学生の頃から既に昆虫採集に熱中しており，誰もが経験するように最初はチョウに興味をもち，15才（1930）の時当時創刊された関西昆虫学会会報第1号に処女報文「尾道地方の蝶について」を発表している．さらに，中学上級生時代には一かどのカミキリムシの専門的研究をはじめられるようになっていたのには，全くわが国昆虫学界の大先達の1人といわれる岡本半次郎博士の学問的なご指導とその豊富な文献との賜といって過言でない．岡本博士については桑山覚博士の追悼文「岡本半次郎先生」（昆虫，28（2）：148～150，fig., 1960）に詳しいけれど，当時，昭和2年福山中学校，昭和6年沼南農学校長としてご在任中であったのでこの間に懇切な指導が得られたものと思われる．さらに，当時北海道帝大にあってカミキリムシの研究をはじめておられた松下真幸氏に各地の採集品を送って同定を乞い指導を受けている．中学卒業後，直ちに台湾に渡り（台北高校受験のためという話もきいたが詳細は明らかでない），三輪勇四郎博士のお宅に随分お世話になって，亜熱帯の昆虫採集をはじめて経験した訳であるが，この時の採集品の中から三輪博士により後日いくつかの甲虫類の新型が報告されている．

翌昭和9年（1934）鳥取高等農林学校農学科に入学したが，事志と違い1年で中途退学してしまった．この頃からの約1年半が年少気鋭の大林氏の苦労の第1期ともいうべき時期で，私との交流も，昭和9年の秋にはじまっている．この時期については本号の清水禎治郎氏の記事を参照して頂ければ詳しいと思う．

大阪時代の前半は苦労の連続であったが，後半蟻のすぐれた研究者であった寺西暢氏の援助を受け，やや落着きをとりもどし，寺西氏や戸沢信義・竹内吉蔵氏によって編集されていた関西昆虫学会会報にはじめてカミキリムシに関する専門的な研究成果を公表している．これが「日本旧北区のリンゴカミキリ属に就いて」であり，また東京農大の卒業生で大阪市公

園部の技師であったと記憶する滝口浩氏の援助で，四国の黒尊・足摺岬に出かけた際の収獲に基づいてカミキリムシの新種を記載した論文「New Longicorn-beetles from Japan」となった訳である.

さらに格別の援助を受けた寺西氏らの肝入りで，氏の母校である東京農業大学の神谷一男助教授（当時）の下に勤めることとなり，昭和11年（1936）11月大阪駅に寺西氏をはじめ我我が見送りに行ったが，その際の大林氏は，しばらく雌伏の後，自分の年来の志望がようやく実現するという大きな喜びですばらしい意気込みであったことをいまだに記憶している.

当時の東京農大には，沢田玄正（現教授）をはじめ長谷川仁・山本茂信・高木三郎・野村鎮の諸氏（順不同）など，後にそれぞれ大成された人々が集まり，神谷一男・安立綱光両先生の下で，戦争のため4巻の半ばでとだえたものの，すばらしい甲虫専門誌「日本の甲虫」を刊行されるなど，意気甚だ盛んなものがあり，大林氏も大いにその間にあって活躍されたであろうことは，あいついで発表された「日本の天牛(一)，(二)」などによくあらわれている．この当時，農大に大林氏を訪ねたのは一度だけで，諸般の事情について全く明らかでないのだが，何故かあれだけ意気込んで造られた「日本の甲虫」誌上に氏の論文が2巻以後全く表われなくなってしまっている．これも恐らく大林氏持ち前の気性のなせる業の結果でなかったかと想像しているに過ぎない.

僅か1年5ヶ月余りで昭和13年（1938）3月東京農大を退職，日本プロテイン・日産自動車などに勤めた後，14年（1939）10月横浜にあった米国農務省昆虫及植物検疫局横浜出張所技手となった．これまでの間が，大林氏の第2の苦労の時期であったろう．この時期には横浜の YMCA のアパートに住んでいた氏を訪れたこともあり，また朝鮮へ綿の害虫の天敵の調査に行く途次大阪に立寄ってくれたこともあって，いろいろの話をよく聞くことができた．奥さんとの出会いもこの横浜の YMCA であったのだが，当時はまだそのような気配もなく，ようやく険悪化する国際情勢下，当時の敵性国家と目されていた米国の官庁に傭われていたので，各地の調査旅行に憲兵の訊問尾行なども多くそんな点で悩まされたこともあったが，一方所長の MAPLE 氏を通じ，同窓であったというカリフォルニヤ大学の Dr. LINSLEY と連絡がつき，Reprints を贈られたということもあり，必ずしもあまり不遇という訳でもなかったのではないかと思われた．しかし，いよいよ日米間の風雲急を告げ，所員の引あげなども迫り，翌15年（1940）12月に同所を退職している．この間はやはり仕事に追われたためか，業績にも特にみるべき成果が発表されていないことが，当時の氏の生活を裏書きしているようにも思われる．しかし，持ち前のねばりで，翌16年（1941）1月には平山修次郎氏の特別の好意によって，平山昆虫博物館の嘱託となり，次いで同館から派遣の形で同年5月台湾・紅頭嶼へ採集旅行に出かけ，多大の収獲をあげている．この間の事情は平山昆虫博物館発行の「虫の世界」に次々と現われた報文によって簡単ながら明らかにされている．紅頭嶼でかかったマラリヤが，16年8月，今にして思えば太平洋戦争の準備として行なわれた大動員により西部第10部隊に召集され，すぐ関東州に送られた大林氏に幸いした（?）のであろう，同年11月病気で除隊となり，一たん故郷尾道の母堂のまつ実家に帰っている．私は当時，現役兵として東部第3部隊に入隊，近衛兵として訓練を受けており，この間双方にはほ

とんど連絡がない．

実家での静養もそこそこに，同年12月梅吉所長の知遇を得て岐阜の名和昆虫研究所の技師として就職，「昆虫世界」の編集などに従った．氏の「名和時代」は僅かに７ヶ月，梅吉所長の逝去とともに退職するが，その間在職期間と全く軌を一にして，ユニークな連作「日本産天牛類の習性と分布（一)～(七)」を発表している．またこの間，玉貫光一氏の日本動物分類「天牛科，Ｉ，II」（三省堂）のため随分いろんな面で協力をしている．

大林一夫氏の生涯をかえりみる時，波乱にとんだ前半と，その前半からは一寸想像しがたい後半，実に足かけ26年におよぶ毎日新聞社員としての生活とに，はっきりと分けられるが，大林氏の気性を熟知する我々にとって，新聞記者という職業がよほど氏の気性にマッチしたという点と，氏もようやく27才，いろんな生活を体験して落着きを求める気持ちも一面生じたのではないかと考えるものである．

昭和17年（1942）７月毎日新聞社に入社，大垣通信部に勤めた．漸く戦雲急ならんとする当時の国情とガラリと変った職場，会って話をしても昆虫よりは戦争，国内事情等々が話題に上ったことは致し方のないことであった．また，横浜時代に顔を合せていた当時よりも反って離れた奥さん（旧性 小林隆子さん）との愛情も昂まったことが，「日本産天牛類の習性と分布」の文章中にもうかがわれ，５才年少でもちろん独身の私に，取交した手紙についての熱っぽい話も聞かされ，少々弱った思い出もある．ついで，平山修次郎氏の媒妁で念願かなって結婚，大垣の色町の離れに sweet home を造った．戦局は増々苛烈ではあったが，仕事と家庭は充実，大林氏にとって初めての落着いた生活であったに違いない．その証拠にこの当時は研究成果の発表が少しとだえていることでも分るだろう．

昭和18年（1943）勤務先が岐阜にかわるとともに，新聞も戦局の影響下合同を余儀なくされたということもあったが，長男延夫君の誕生，そして昭和20年（1945）戦火に遭い，すぐ見舞いに行った私は，長良川の対岸の小さな公会堂の片隅の避難先に家族３人の方々の元気な姿を見出し，一安心したことを覚えている．そして終戦．

その直後，大林氏からいよいよ我々の研究が自由に進められる時が来た．採集にも行こう，雑誌も出そうという平和の回復をまちかねた手紙が来た．度々の書信の往復と会合をかさねた結果が，昭和21年（1946）７月の平湯の採集行であり，昭和23年（1948）虫の友の会の発足，「昆虫学評論」の発行となって結実した．この用紙は大林氏が苦心して集め，資金・印刷は私が段取りした．この間，戦後の混乱期を切抜けるためお互い生活に苦労した時期で，業績の面では数年の空白はあるが，大林氏はその特技ともいうべき採集の上手さを生かし，また地の利を活用して，平湯・アマゴ谷・洲原等々新しく有望な採集地を開拓して後進に紹介している．一方，昭和20年（1945）末にいち早く近畿甲虫同好会（現日本甲虫学会）の発足があり，種々の観点から我々をめぐる友人のすすめもあって，後に両会は合同し，虫の友の会の「昆虫学評論」は１巻１・２号しか出せなかったけれど，その当時の精神は今の「評論」に充分受けつがれていると私は信じている．しかし，大林氏にとってはやはり多少の主張の違いを感じたらしく，途中から「評論」への投稿を止め，かなり後に新しく名古屋を中心とする Japan Entomological Academy の創設を志すことにもなった．

しかし，念願であった雑誌の発行が始まったので，私との間に緊密な連絡を保ちながら，昭和23年（1948）以降，大林氏の未完の名著「日本産天牛類の研究史」，「天牛の研究」は次々公表され，その周到かつ慎重な準備と研究はその後の日本のカミキリムシ研究に大きく貢献し，後進に多大の刺激と絶好の指針を与え，今日の天牛ブームの端緒を形成する一因となったものと思われる．さらに，昭和25年（1950）頃から私が海外に連絡をはじめ，Breuning・Gressitt・Linsley・Heyrovský・Gilmour・Dillon など世界の同学の権威と密接な連絡・交流がはじまるとともに，ますます大林氏の研究に拡がりと奥深さを加えて行った．同時に軟鞘類 Malacodermata にも手を拡げ，Wittmer との連絡もついた．支局・通信部勤務で新聞社でも古参となって，仕事も随分熱心にやられたけれど，一方時間も比較的余裕が造れるようになったことも手伝って，次々とすばらしい内容の研究を公表して行った．その成果はやがて北隆館の原色日本昆虫大図鑑の天牛の部の執筆となって結実した．すなわち，何らかの研究にはそれに関連する属・種について，必ずといってよいほど海外の研究施設に所蔵されているタイプ標本を参照比較・研究して正確・慎重を期するなどの作業態度に現われ，私とも随分遠慮のない意見の交換・討論を行なった．

晩年病気との戦いにかなりの energy をさかれはしたものの，熱情はますますたかめられ，海外の標本を随分集めて，百聞は一見にしかず，原記載集めももちろん絶対に必要だが標本を比較することによって初めて決定的な結果が分ると大きな抱負も聞かされたもので，本当にこのように早い死去がなく，健康に恵まれていたら，今後どのようなすばらしい研究が続々と誕生していたであろうかと思うと，残念で致し方がないし，世界の天牛学界にも本当に惜しい人物を失ったものと痛感する．

Breuning 博士との共著による主として琉球の天牛類の数篇の論文を最後に，昭和42年（1967）4月30日愛知県がんセンターにて遂に死去．行年51才，あまりにも惜しい早い死去であった．法名を専誉修一信士という．遺族は未亡人隆子さん，長男延夫君，長女光子さん．住所は名古屋市東区筒井町1の4の3，筒井荘93号である．幸い延夫君は遺志をついで豊富な文献・標本を活用，研究を進める由であるから大林氏も本当に喜ばれることと思う．

## そ の 2

昭和9年船場の私の宅に付近の清水禎治郎氏の紹介で鳥取高農の制服姿の大林氏がたずねて来られて以来30余年，私も北野中学の2年生でカミキリムシを集めはじめた初期からのおつき合いであった．私の手元にはその最初の出合いのあと尾道市外沖新開のアドレスの礼状的ハガキを第1号として，大林氏からのあらゆる通信が完全に保存されている．それらをたどってみると，大林氏の短かった生涯の足跡が鮮明にうき上って来る．もちろん手紙に書かれなかったいろいろの事柄もあるだろうが，また一面度々お会いして，いわゆる off record のかなりはっきりした意見も聞きもし，述べもした．

カミキリムシを仲介として，本当に色んな点で肝胆相照らすという処まで行けたかどうかは，今聞いてみるすべもないけれども，お互いにいつ死ぬか分らないから，残った方が誰よりも一番よく知っている相手のことを必ず書こうと冗談まじりに約束したのは随分以前のことであったが，今とうとう現実にそれを履行するはめとなってしまった．

カミキリムシを通じての昆虫・自然の探求方法について，いつしかお互いの考えに多少の違いが生じて来たけれど，ともに日本を中心とする周辺地域の fauna を充分正確に知ることによって，わが国の天牛相の実体を正しく解明したいという目的はかわらず，互いに競いまた協力してきた．しかし，カミキリムシを愛する熱度については，いま静かに考えて大林氏にはどうしてもかなわなかったと告白せざるを得ない．

大林氏を評するのに甚だ積極的な，正義感の強い，反骨精神に富んだ面が強く浮き彫りされている．確かにそのように強烈な印象を与える面もあったが，特にそれは昆虫研究の行なわれた年数，約37年間の僅か¼強にすぎない最初の10年余の間に，いわば純粋さのあまり若気のいたりという形で現われているだけで，私をしていわしむれば，むしろ極めて細心，デリケートな心使いの持主であり，後にはむしろ言うべきことも控え，書くべきことも公表せず，すべてに甚だ慎重であって，その後の20年以上の期間は人間的にも大きく成長して自已を強くおさえた生涯であったと思われてならない．このことは，私も親しくうかがい，また未発表の原稿・メモの多く残されていることにも端的に証明されるだろう．もちろん，新聞記者生活を通じて，本来の積極性・正義感・反骨精神は，昆虫学の面よりは，その正しいハケロがむしろ一般に広く社会に向けられたものと私は考えている．

何といっても，自分の若い頃の反省を通じて若い昆虫学徒を正しく指導・鞭達し，一子延夫君を正規の昆虫学徒として教育し望を托して逝かれた大林氏の晩年を考えると，その気持も痛いほど分かるし，私自身不幸にして子宝に恵まれないので，その点若くしてなくなったけれど，大林氏が羨しくてならないし，ある意味では大林氏も幸福な生涯を送られたものと安んじもする次第である．私の心の友，大林一夫氏の霊安かれと念じつつ追悼記の筆をおく．

# 大林一夫氏業績目録

## List of Papers of Mr. KAZUO OHBAYASHI

### 1930

尾道地方の蝶に就て．関西昆虫学会会報，(1)：103.

### 1931

尾道地方産蝶類目録．関西昆虫学会会報，(2)：91-97.

### 1933

ムカシトンボ *Epiophlebia superstes* (DE SELYS-LONGCHAMPS) に就て．むし，6 (1)：48-49.

尾道附近産甲虫類目録(一)．博物（広島県立尾道中学校博物学会），3 (1)：1-17.

### 1934

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広島県産天牛科目録．広島昆虫同好会会誌，1 (2)：28-35.

### 1935

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大和大台ヶ原山及び其の附近の天牛類．関西昆虫雑誌，4 (1)：13-17.

New Longicorn-beetles from Japan. Trans. Kansai Ent. Soc., (7)：11-15, 1 pl. (1937)

日本旧北区のリンゴカミキリ属に就いて．関西昆虫学会会報，(7)：16-28，28 figs.，2 pls. (1937)

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Description of two new species of Longicorn-beetles from Japan. Nippon no Kôtyû, 1 (1)：5-7.

*Strangalia aethiops* PODA ab. *adustipennis* SOLSKY 本州に産す．日本の甲虫，1 (1)：7.

日本の天牛(一)．日本の甲虫，1 (1)：37-46，7 figs.（神谷一男＋）

日本の天牛(二)．日本の甲虫，1 (2)：89-95，4 figs.（神谷一男＋）

### 1938

Eine neue *Trinophylum*-Art von den Bonin-Inseln (Coleoptera：Cerambycidae). Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc., 15 (3)：197-198, 1 fig. (M. MATSUSHITA＋)

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### 1939

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### 1941

A new Longicorn Beetle from Japan. Tenthredo, 3 (3) : 221-222, 1 fig.

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紅頭嶼昆虫紀行．虫の世界，4 (5/6) : 87-91.

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### 1942

日本産天牛類の習性と分布(一)．昆虫世界，46 (533) : 11-14.

日本産天牛類の習性と分布(二)．昆虫世界，46 (534) : 46-49.

日本産天牛類の習性と分布(三)．昆虫世界，46 (535) : 76-81.

日本産天牛類の習性と分布(四)．昆虫世界，46 (536) : 112-116.

日本産天牛類の習性と分布(五)．昆虫世界，46 (537) : 140-144.

日本産天牛類の習性と分布(六)．昆虫世界，46 (538) : 168-172.

日本産天牛類の習性と分布(七)．昆虫世界，46 (539) : 201-208.

### 1944

日本産天牛類の習性と分布(八)．昆虫世界，48 (562) : 110-112.

日本産天牛類の習性と分布(九)．昆虫世界，48 (563) : 127-129.

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### 1948

中山七里の甲虫．冬虫夏草，1 (1) : 5-6.

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### 1949

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A new species of the genus *Malthinus* from Japan (Coleoptera: Canthalidae). Ent. Rev. Japan (Mushi no Tomo no kai), 1 (2): 21-22.

Description of a new species of the genus *Lucidina* from Japan (Coleoptera: Lampyridae). Ent. Rev. Japan, 1 (2): 34-35, 1 fig. (+T. NAKANE)

### 1950

日本産天牛類の研究史，2（予報）．昆虫学評論（日本甲虫学会），5 (1) : 56-61.

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日本産天牛類の研究史，3（予報）．昆虫学評論，5 (2) : 92-96.

### 1952

Systematic notes on Japanese *Strangalia* (Col., Ceramb.). Entom. Arb. Mus. G. Frey, 3 (2): 410–415.

### 1953

Eine neue *Molorchus*-Art aus Japan (Col., Ceramb.). Entom. Arb. Mus. G. Frey, 4: 13.

### 1954

Five new species of Lycidae from Japan (Coleoptera). Mushi, 26 (6): 19–22.

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Description of a new species of the Genus *Leptura* Linné from Japan (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Akitu, 4 (1): 17–18, 6 figs. (+T. Nakane)

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A new species of the Genus *Maltypus* from Japan (Col., Cantharidae). Ent. Rev. Japan (Japan Col. Soc.), 6 (7): 51–52, 2 figs.

*Strangalia tenuicornis* Motschulsky に就いての考察. 昆虫学評論, 6 (8/9) : 59–62.

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### 1956

New Cerambycidae from Japan (1). Akitu, 5 (1): 7–8, 5 figs.

New Lycidae from Japan (Coleoptera). Akitu, 5 (3): 57–59, 1 fig.

Two new species of the genus *Oberea* from Japan. Longicornia, 3: 761–763, 2 figs.

### 1957

Study of *Pidonia*-group (Col.; Ceramb.) I. Ent. Rev. Japan, 8 (1): 5–8, 1 pl. (+M. Hayashi)

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Notes on the genera and species of Lepturinae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) with special reference to their male genitalia. Sci. Rep. Saikyo Univ. (Nat. Sci. & Liv. Sci.), 2 (4) A series: 241–246, 12 figs. (T. Nakane+)

### 1958

New Cerambycidae from Japan (3). Ent. Rev. Japan, 9 (1): 9–12, 1 pl.

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### 1959

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採集奇談一採集禁止. 新昆虫, 12 (5/6) : 11-12.

甲虫の話 (1〜6). 毎日中学生新聞, 8月 12, 13, 19, 20, 24, 25日.

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## 1960

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Study of *Pidonia*-group (Col.; Ceramb.) II. Ent. Rev. Japan, 11 (1): 13-16, 2 pls. (+ M. HAYASHI)

日本産天牛類の研究史 (5). 昆虫学評論, 11 (2) : 67-69.

Studies of Longicornia (6). Ent. Rev. Japan, 12 (1): 7-10. 1 fig.

## 1961

On the species of the genus *Ephies* in Japan (Cerambycidae: Lepturinae). Fragm. Coleopt., (1): 6, 2 figs. (T. NAKANE+)

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New Cerambycidae from Japan (6). Ent. Rev. Japan, 13 (1): 16-20, 2 figs., 1 pl.

## 1962

Two new species of Lamiinae from Japan (Col., Ceramb.). Ent. Rev. Japan, 14 (2): 33-34. (+M. HAYASHI)

## 1963

Systematic notes and descriptions of new forms in Cerambycidae from Japan. Fragm. Coleopt., (2/3) : 7-12.

Description of a new species of the genus *Pristolycus* GORHAM from Shikoku, Japan (Coleoptera: Lycidae). Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 7 (4): 127-128, 6 figs. (+M SATÔ)

原色昆虫大図鑑, II (甲虫篇) (北隆館). カミキリムシ科 : 267-318, 72 figs., 26 pls.

## 1964

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New Cerambycidae from Japan (7). Bull. Jap. ent. Acad., 1 (5): 19-26, 2 pls.

コン虫採集. 毎日新聞夕刊 (中部本社), 6月14日.

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## 1965

New forms of Cerambycidae from the Ryukyus (Coleoptera). Bull. Jap. ent. Acad., 2 (1): 1-5, 1 fig. (+N. OHBAYASHI)

## 1966

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# 大林一夫氏に献名された昆虫類

## List of Insects dedicated to Mr. KAZUO OHBAYASHI

### Family Harpalidae　ごみむし科

*Pterostichus* (*Nialoe*) *ohbayashii* ISHIDA, 1968　ネオダニナガゴミムシ

Ent. Rev. Japan, 20 (1/2) : 39.

### Family Catopidae　ちびしでむし科

*Catops ohbayashii* JEANNEL, 1954　オオバヤシチビシデムシ

Rev. franç. d'Ent., 21 : 40.

### Family Scarabaeidae　こがねむし科

*Onthophagus ohbayashii* NOMURA, 1939　ナガスネエンマコガネ

Nippon no Kôchû, 3 (1) : 35, fig.

*Hoplia* (s. str.) *moerens ohbayashii* NOMURA, 1968　クロアシナガコガネ亜種

Ent. Rev. Japan, 20 (1/2) : 59.

### Family Chelonariidae　だえんまるとげむし科

*Chelonarium ohbayashii* M. SATÔ, 1964　オオバヤシダエンマルトゲムシ

=*Pseudochelonarium ohbayashii* (M. SATÔ)

Bull. Jap. ent. Acad., 1 (7) : 36.

### Family Limnichidae　ちびどろむし科

*Limnichomorphus ohbayashii* M. SATÔ, 1966　ヤエヤマケシチビドロムシ

Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 9 (2) : 58, figs. 2, 8, 14.

### Family Buprestidae　たまむし科

*Chrysobothris ohbayashii* KUROSAWA, 1948　オオムツボシタマムシ

Mushi, 19 (4) : 15, pl. 3, fig. 1.

*Nalanda ohbayashii* KUROSAWA, 1957　カラカネチビナカボソタマムシ

Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 3 (3) : 185, fig. 2.

*Trachys ohbayashii* KUROSAWA, 1954

Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 1 (2) : 83, pl. 25, figs. 19, 20.

### Family Elateridae　こめつきむし科

*Neodiploconus elegans* SZOMBATHY var. *ohbayashii* MIWA, 1934

ツマグロアカホソクシコメツキ異常型

Dep. Agr. Gov. Res. Ins. Formosa, 65 : 215, pl. 9, fig. 12.

*Actenicerus ohbayashii* ÔHIRA, 1964　ムネダカシモフリコメツキ
Bull. Jap. ent. Acad., 1 (3) : 13, figs. 1, 2.
*Hypolithus motschulskyi ohbayashii* ÔHIRA, 1968　オオバヤシヒサゴコメツキ
Ent. Rev. Japan, 20 (1/2) : 74.

### Family Cantharidae　じょうかいぼん科

*Themus kazuoi* N. OHBAYASHI et M. SATÔ, 1968
Ent. Rev. Japan, 20 (1/2) : 33.
*Malthodes ohbayashii* WITTMER, 1954
Mushi, 26 (9) : 48, pl. 4, figs. 3, 4.

### Family Lycidae　べにぼたる科

*Cautires kazuoi* M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI, 1968　ヤエヤマアカハネクロベニボタル
Ent. Rev. Japan, 20 (1/2) : 67.
*Libnetis kazuoi* M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI, 1968　カズオコクロハナボタル
Ent. Rev. Japan, 20 (1/2) : 71.

### Family Melyridae　じょうかいもどき科

*Ebaeus ohbayashii* WITTMER, 1954
Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Gesellsch., 27 (2) : 113.
*Malachius ohbayashii* WITTMER, 1953
Ent. Rev. Japan, 6 (5) : 37.

### Family Coccinellidae　てんとうむし科

*Adalia conglomerata* (LINNÉ) ab. *ohbayashii* MIYATAKE, 1957
Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 5 (7) : 116, fig. 6.

### Family Endomychidae　てんとうだまし科

*Endomychus ohbayashii* NAKANE, 1951　ウスグロテントウダマシ
=*Endomychus nigropiceus ohbayashii* NAKANE
Ins. Mats., 17 (3/4) : 116, fig. 3.

### Family Mycetophagidae　こきのこむし科

*Pseudotriphyllus ohbayashii* MIYATAKE, 1968
Ent. Rev. Japan, 20 (1/2) : 29.

### Family Pyrochroidae　あかはねむし科

*Pseudopyrochroa kazuoi* N. OHBAYASHI, 1968
Ent. Rev. Japan, 20 (1/2) : 35.

## Family Cerambycidae かみきりむし科

*Pseudopidonia ohbayashii* MATSUSHITA, 1933 オオバヤシヒメハナカミキリ

=*Pidonia ohbayashii* (MATSUSHITA)

Jour. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 34 (2) : 191.

*Ohbayashia* HAYASHI, 1958

Ent. Rev. Japan, 9 (1) : 4, fig.

*Judolia sexmaculata* (LINNÉ) m. *parallelopipeda* MOTSCHULSKY ab. *ohbayashii* PODANÝ, 1961 シララカハナカミキリ異常型

Deut. ent. Zeit., 8 (1/2) : 159, fig. 10.

*Strangalia attenuata* (LINNÉ) ab. *ohbayashii* SLÁMA, 1963 ヨスジホソハナカミキリ異常型

Bull. Soc. ent. Mulh., 57, fig. 13.

*Strangalia shikokensis* MATSUSHITA f. *kazuoi* HAYASHI, 1955 タテジマハナカミキリ黒化型

=*Parastrangalis shikokensis* (MATSUSHITA) f. *kazuoi* (HAYASHI)

Colou. Ill. Ins. Japan, Col., ed. 1 : 34.

*Strangalia* (s. str.) *ohbayashii* MATSUSHITA, 1933 ミヤマホソハナカミキリの１型

=*Idiostrangalia contracta* (BATES) m. *ohbayashii* (MATSUSHITA)

Jour. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 34 (2) : 220, pl. 1, fig. 11.

*Kazuoclytus* HAYASHI, 1968

Ent. Rev. Japan, 20 (1/2) : 23.

*Demonax ohbayashii* SAMUELSON, 1965 オオバヤシトゲヒゲトラカミキリ

Pacific Ins., 7 (1) : 79, fig. 4.

*Hyagnis ohbayashii* BREUNING, 1960

Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 36 (7) : 16.

*Stenostola anomala* BATES m. *ohbayashii* BREUNING, 1952 シラホシキクスイカミキリの１型

=*Eumecocera anomala* (BATES) m. *ohbayashii* (BREUNING)

Entom. Arb. Mus. G. Frey, 3 (1) : 210, pl. 5, fig. 32.

*Phytoecia* (*Epiglenea*) *comes* (BATES) m. *ohbayashii* HEYROVSKỲ, 1952 ヨツキボシカミキリの１型(♂)

=*Epiglenea comes* BATES m. *ohbayashii* (HEYROVSKỲ)

Ent. Rev. Japan, 6 (2) : 13.

# Studies on Cerambycidae from Japan and its Adjacent Regions (Col.), XV

By MASAO HAYASHI

These thirty years or more, we, the late Mr. KAZUO OHBAYASHI and the present author have usually been proposing to clarify the real and accurate Japanese Cerambycid fauna, and discussing many problems and giving each other numerous informations and suggestions. The works of the late Mr. OHBAYASHI were usually very much excellent, done with very delicate sense and great accuracy. It is really difficult to find out the suitable words to tribute so early death of Mr. OHBAYASHI for the present author. He would like to present a small paper to the memorial issue of the late Mr. OHBAYASHI in this magazine, as a small token of his heartful sorrow to his best friend.

In this report, nine species would be described as new to science in four subfamilies from Japan, Ryukyu and Taiwan, one new genus would be proposed based on Japanese Clytine species, a new combination would be given for a Clytine species, and a Chinese species would be reported first from Japan.

Material dealt in this report is found in the collections of Messrs. Dr. KEIZO KOJIMA, Dr. KEIICHI KUSAMA, TAICHI SHIBATA, HAJIME YOKOYAMA, YOSHIYUKI NOMURA, HIROFUMI HAYAKAWA, SÔICHI FUKUDA, the present author and Heian High School. The attached photographs in illustration are owed to Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA. The present author wishes to thank them so much for their kind cooperations.

## Aseminae

### 1. *Arhopalus* (*Arhopalus*) *tobirensis* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 1)

Body elongate and slender, fuscus to dark brown, dull; dark reddish brown on antennae and legs; covered with greyish yellow pubescence, shorter dorsally and longer ventrally.

Head finely closely punctured, frons somewhat rugose, labrum with a pencil of hairs in a fovea in the middle of front; eyes bare; gular area finely closely punctured forming fine transverse rugae, especially in frontal half. Antennae fine and slender, arriving at apical one fourth of elytra in male and scarcely so in the middle in female. Prothorax a little broader than long (ratio, 8.5 : 10) in male and much broader (ratio, 13 : 15.5) in female, dully subangulate laterally just behind the middle; disc uneven, finely closely punctured, with three impressions, a central one of which is medio-posteriorly set and gradually deeper before base along with a narrow longitudinal shining stripe in the middle, and a pair of which is set just behind the middle of both sides of the central line. Scutellum tongue-shaped, minutely closely

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punctured. Elytra almost three times as long as the basal width in male and 2.5 to 2.7 times in female, very weakly narrowed at basal one fourth, then very slightly broadened posteriorly and narrowed again apically from apical one fourth, and separately rounded at apex, sutural angle of which dully angulate; disc bicostate, coarsely and irregularly punctured, interspaces finely somewhat rugulosely punctured. Legs slender, femora not clavate, first hind tarsal joint shorter than the following two united together, third tarsal joint almost divided to the base. Body beneath minutely and rather sparsely punctured, fifth sternite transverse, truncate at apex in male and nearly as long as the basal width, rounded at apex in female. Length, 15–24 mm.; width, 3.5–6 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI coll.); paratypes, 5♀♀, Tobira pass, alt. 1600–1800 m., between Utsukushigahara and Kirigamine, near Matsumoto City, Nagano Pref., Honshu, Japan, Aug. 25, 1967, HIROFUMI HAYAKAWA leg. (HAYASHI and HAYAKAWA coll.). These specimens were collected on the dead trunks of *Picea jezoensis* CARR. var. *hondoensis* REHD. (Touhi) and *Tsuga Sieboldii* CARR. (Tsuga) during the night.

This new species is easily separated from *A.* (*A.*) *rusticus* LINNÉ in having the relatively slenderer and darker body, finer antennae, bare eyes, labrum with a pencil of hairs, finer rugulose punctation on gular area, etc. It is also somewhat allied to *A.* (*A.*) *tibetanus* SHARP only excepting deeply bilobed third tarsal joint, instead of only slightly bilobed one, according to the original description of the latter.

## Lepturinae

### 2. *Ephies okinawanus* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 2)

Female: Body black, brownish on mouth parts, red on prothorax and elytra; densely covered with pure red pubescence on pronotum and elytra and additionally with golden one finely and partly on frons, both sides of occiput, body beneath and generally on legs.

Head (incl. eyes) as broad as prothorax at the width between premedian lateral callosities, frons with a narrow triangular impression in the middle of upper half, clypeus very minutely closely punctured, gena longer than half diameter of eye, vertex concave between antennal insertions with a median longitudinal furrow, relating anteriorly to the top of frontal triangular impression and prolonging posteriorly to occiput. Antennae scarcely arrive in the middle of elytra, relative length of each joint as follows: — 2.5 : 0.8 : 4 : 3.5 : 3.3 : 2.8 : 2.5 : 2.5 : 2.5 : 2.3 : 3.3. Prothorax a little broader than long at extreme base (ratio, 8.8 : 10), strongly constricted at apex which is distinctly narrower than base, gradually broadened posteriorly to premedian callosities, then slightly narrowed in the middle, again broadened posteriorly to the rather short and dull posterior angles, base strongly bisinuate with median semicircular expansion; disc convex in the middle, minutely punctured without a median longitudinal black line, sinuate at the sides of median lobe. Scutellum elongate triangular. Elytra about 2.7 times as long as the basal width, nearly parallel-sided, a little broadened just behind shoulders and again before apex which is obliquely truncate with the marginal angle dully pointed and the sutural one minutely so; disc minutely and sparsely punctured. The first hind tarsal joint distinctly longer than the remainings united together. Length, 14 mm.; width, 3.5 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Arume, Okinawa, Ryukyus, June 17, 1959, S. KUNIYOSHI leg. (KOJIMA coll.).

This new species differs from the Japanese *E. japonicus* NAKANE et OHBAYASHI in having the red prothorax and elytra which are covered with pure red pubescence, instead of the dark red prothorax and elytra covered with carmin red pubescence, fairly shorter and posteriorly less broadened prothorax with less developed posterior angles, shorter and duller both angles of elytral apex, instead of acuter marginal angle, minutely closely punctured clypeus, instead of sparsely punctured one.

### 3. *Ephies schwarzeri* sp. nov.

Male: Body black, red on pronotum and elytra, covered with vermillion red on the two latters and additionally with golden one on head, body beneath and on legs.

Head (incl. eyes) a little narrower than prothorax at the width between premedian lateral callosities (ratio, 6.5 : 7), frons with a well defined narrow triangular impression in the middle of the upper half, gena shorter than the half diameter of eye, clypeus minutely irregularly punctured, vertex concave between antennal insertions, with a median longitudinal furrow relating anteriorly to the top of frontal acute triangular impression and prolonging posteriorly to occiput which is finely closely punctured. Antennae arrive at just before elytral apex, strongly serrate from third to tenth joints which are strongly produced ectoapically, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 2.8 : 1 : 4.3 : 3.3 : 4 : 3 : 3.5 : 2.5 : 2.5 : 2 : 3.5. Prothorax fairly broader than long at extreme base (ratio, 8.3 : 12), strongly constricted at apex, which is distinctly narrower than base (ratio, 4.5 : 12), gradually broadened posteriorly to premedian callosities, then slightly narrowed in the middle, again broadened posteriorly to the rather acute posterior angles; base strongly bisinuate with median semicircular expansion; disc convex in the middle, finely closely punctured without a median black line, shallowly sinuate at the sides of median lobe. Scutellum rather short triangular. Elytra relatively narrow, about 2.6 times as long as the basal width and more than four times as long as prothorax, gradually shallowly narrowed posteriorly to behind the middle, again weakly broadened posteriorly before apex which is obliquely truncate with acute marginal and dull sutural angles; disc finely sparsely punctured. First hind tarsal joint a little shorter than the remaining joints united together (ratio, 6.5 : 7). Length, 14 mm.; width, 3.3 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Musha, Central Taiwan (Formosa), June 12, 1958 (YOKOYAMA coll.).

This new species differs from Indian *E. coccinea* GAHAN in having different ratio of each antennal joint, entirely red pronotum, vermillion red pubescence, instead of scarlet, duller sutural angle of elytral apex, etc. Though the Formosan record of *E. coccinea* GAHAN by SCHWARZER (1925) has been followed by many workers, the recorded species should probably be this new species. It also differs from Japanese *E. japonicus* NAKANE et OHBAYASHI and Ryukyuan *E. okinawanus* HAYASHI in having different ground colour and pubescence, narrower body, etc.

## Cerambycinae

### 4. *Perissus hooraianus* (MATSUSHITA) comb. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 3)

*Rhaphuma hooraiana* MATSUSHITA, 1943, Tr. N. H. Soc. Formosa, 33 : 573, fig. 1

(Musha, Hokuzanko); GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia II: 286, 290 (Chushinron).

This species has the broadly separated antennal supports, no carinate and broad frons, slender but short antennae with no terminal spines, long hind femora surpassing elytral apex in both sexes and fairly long first hind tarsal joint which is longer than the twice of second and third united together. The above-indicated characteristics show that this species would be better to belong in the genus *Perissus* CHEVROLAT, not in *Rhaphuma* PASCOE.

Material examined: One of the type specimens of *R. hooraiana* MATSUSHITA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University coll.); 1 ♂, Puli, Central Taiwan; 1 ♀, Baikei, Jinai, Nantow, Central Taiwan, May 16, 1965, B. S. CHANG leg. (HAYASHI coll.).

## 5. *Kazuoclytus* gen. nov.

The genus is closely allied to *Clytus* LAICHARTING, but differs from the latter in having a pair of strong, dully topped, somewhat directed backwards tubercles on posterior portion of metasterna in male, and dull triangular scutellum instead of semicircular.

Type species: *Xylotrechus lautoides* HAYASHI

The new generic name is dedicated to the late Mr. KAZUO OHBAYASHI, an excellent coleopterologist and also one of the best senior friends of the present author.

## 6. *Chlorophorus tohokensis* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 4)

Female: Body brownish black covered with fulvous grey pubescence on head, prothorax and body beneath and on the two bands of elytra, the first band almost triangular in the middle which is obliquely developed anteriorly and slightly incised posteriorly at suture and the second transverse at apex; and additionally decorated with pale fulvous on three narrow markings on the basal half of elytra, one of which is short arcuate at base on epipleuron, elongate one just inside of shoulder and oblique one on disc lying from just behind scutellum to the lateral one third of elytra; and densely on mesepimeron, posterior half of metepisternum and latero-posterior portions of metasterna and first abdominal segment; the rest of elytra black covered with brownish black pubescence; pronotum with a pair of dark spots just before the middle; antennae and legs dark brown to brown, finely covered with fulvous grey.

Head narrower than prothorax, minutely granulose and finely punctured, rather closely on frons and sparsely on occiput and gena; antennae closely inserted each other, fairly shorter than body, only arriving at the apical one fourth of elytra, scape short, arcuate, slightly shorter than third, third longer than fourth, fifth the longest, succeedings gradually shortened. Prothorax a little longer than broad, rounded at sides; disc convex, minutely granulate and sparsely punctured. Scutellum semicircular. Elytra broader than prothorax, 2.5 times as long as the basal width, weakly narrowed posteriorly, broadly obliquely truncate at apex; disc granulate. Legs slender, midfemora carinate laterally for about two thirds of the length and hind ones entirely so, first hind tarsal joint about twice as long as the followings united together. Length, 11.5 mm.; width, 3 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Nurukawa, Towada, Aomori Pref., N. Honshu, Japan, Aug. 5, 1960,

K. KATSUMURA leg. (KATSUMURA coll.).

This new species is somewhat allied to *C. motschulskyi* GANGLBAUER from Amur, Ussuri, N. China and Saghalien, but it differs from the latter in having the broader head and apex of prothorax, longer antennae, obliquely truncate elytral apex, instead of transversely so and quite different pale and black markings on body, etc.

Remarks: The record of *Chlorophorus motschulskyi* GANGLBAUER from Japan seems to be doubtful. Judging from the specimens of this species [1 ♂, Sutschan, in Ussuri; 1 ♂, Tairei, NE China (Manchuria), Aug. 4, 1941, H. WADA leg.—Figured specimen, pl. 1, fig. 5], prothorax furnished with long erect white hairs generally, arcuate olive grey band on basal one third of elytra usually narrow, transverse olive grey band behind the middle of elytra broad, usually dull triangularly developed anteriorly and less so posteriorly, somewhat rhomboidal in shape, and elytral apex almost transversely truncate. Then, *Rhaphuma motschulskyi* : OHBAYASHI (1963, Icon. Ins. Japon. Col. nat. ed. Vol. II: 294, pl. 147, fig. 15a) is not identical with the real *C. motschulskyi*, by absence of long greyish white hairs on pronotum and obliquely truncate elytral apex in his description and broad arcuate band narrower, not triangularly developed anterior margin of postmedian transverse band on elytra in his figure. It would possibly be identical with *Chlorophorus diadema* (MOTSCHULSKY) subsp. *inhirsutus* MATSUSHITA (see HAYASHI, 1961, Ent. Rev. Japan, XIII, 1: 24-26).

### 7. *Chlorophorus amami* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 6)

Female: Body black, brownish black to brown on antennae and legs, covered with yellow pubescence densely on body and finely on appendages; pronotum decorated with a large inverted heart-shaped black marking at centre, elytra furnished with the following black bands, the first lunule which is open latero-posteriorly at base, the second transverse in the middle, its base strongly developed anteriorly at suture and margins, but its apex straight, the third dull triangular, transversely lies between the middle and apex; body beneath covered with pale yellow pubescence especially on mes- and metepisterna.

Body slender, head narrower than prothorax, frons with a triangular impression in the middle, finely sparsely punctured, vertex narrow, about one fourth as broad as the width of head (incl. eyes). Antennae scarcely surpassing the middle of elytra. Prothorax longer than broad (ratio, 8:7), apex about as broad as base, sides weakly expanded; disc convex, rather coarsely and very closely punctured, somewhat finely scabrous. Scutellum dull triangular. Elytra broader than prothorax (ratio, 8:7), almost parallel-sided at basal three fourths, then narrowed posteriorly to obliquely truncate apex with marginal angle sharply pointed and sutural one minutely dentate; disc finely punctured, not fully covering abdomen. Legs rather slender, hind femur arriving at elytral apex, mid femur carinate laterally, first hind tarsal joint distinctly longer than the following two joints united together. Length, 9 mm.; width, 2.5 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima, June 25, 1963, Y. NOMURA leg. (NOMURA coll.).

This new species is allied to *C. miwai* GRESSITT from Taiwan and China mainland (the latter locality seems to be questionable), but differs from the latter in having slenderer body, narrower prothorax, more obliquely truncate elytral apex with sharper marginal angle, larger pronotal black marking, different median transverse black band on elytra and brownish appendages instead of black, etc.

## Lamiinae

### 8. *Acalolepta izuinsulana* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 7)

Body dark reddish brown to pitchy, somewhat lighter on antennae and legs, more reddish on tibiae and tarsi; densely covered with yellowish fulvous on body and thinly with greyish yellow on antennae and legs, especially yellowish on scutellum, pubescence uniform generally, but variously changed darker or lighter on elytra by the uneven surface.

Body slender, frons sparsely punctured with a fine median longitudinal line prolonging through vertex to occiput which is very sparsely and scarcely punctured, antennal tubercles raised forming a dull angle between them; antennae more than three times (♂) and a little less than twice (♀) as long as body, scape short, fairly broadened apically with a well defined incomplete cicatrix laterally; the ratio of each antennal joint is as follows: 8 : 1.2 : 16 : 12.5 : 12 : 10.5 : 11 : 9 : 9 : 8.5 : 8.5 in female and 10 : 1.5 : 23 : 19.5 : 23 : 22 : 23.5 : 20.5 : 20 : 20 : 35 in male, and the third to fifth joints in male not broadened, normal; undereyelobe longer than width and about 1.5 times (♂) and 1.3 times (♀) as long as gena below it respectively. Prothorax as long as the extreme basal width, narrowly twice constricted behind apex and before base respectively, rather sharply tuberculate laterally in the middle, disc uneven, longitudinally elevated in the middle, very sparsely punctured. Scutellum elongate tongue-shaped. Elytra about 2.2 times as long as the basal width which is a little broader than prothorax at the maximum width between lateral tubercles in both sexes, gradually narrowed posteriorly in male and nearly parallel-sided for basal half and then narrowed in female, obliquely dully truncate at apex; disc strongly uneven, transversely depressed rather broadly before and narrowly behind the middle, coarsely sparsely punctured, the punctures finer to apex. Body beneath impunctate. Legs rather slender, frontal femora more clavate than median and hind ones, frontal tibia in male stouter and more curved than in female. Length, 16.5–19 mm.; width, 5.5–6 mm.

Holotype, ♂, paratype, 1♀, Hachijo Island, Izu Seven Islands, July 19, 1967, S. FUKUDA leg.; paratype, 1♀, Hachijo Island, July 25, 1962, T. KISHII leg. (HAYASHI coll.); additional paratypes of the same data as holotype are preserved in the collection of Mr. S. FUKUDA, the collector of this interesting species.

In Hachijo Island, as unique *Acalolepta* species, *A. hachijoensis* (GRESSITT) has hitherto been reported, the above-described species differs from former in having smaller, less stout and narrower body with longer and slenderer antennae, relatively longer genae (against undereyelobes in both sexes), punctured frons, more uneven elytra with darker and lighter patterns of pubescence which is more yellowish. Judging from their structures, this new species is allied to *A. sejuncta* BATES, and *A. hachijoensis* (GRESSITT) to *A. fraudatrix* (BATES) respectively.

### 9. *Leiopus montanus* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 8)

Body black, reddish on apex of antennal insertion, base of scape, second antennal joint, bases of femora, basal halves of tibia, apex and base of prothorax, base of elytra; rather lighter on elytra, light reddish on bases of third to ninth antennal joints. Body covered with fulvous grey pubescence thinly in general, and densely and partly on elytra, forming two transverse bands, first before the middle and second apical one third or preapical one fourth, both of which strongly undulate at their apical and basal margins and scattered with many small round black spots, and additionally at base chiefly surrounding scutellum, but occasionally the basal pale part enlarged almost covering elytral base; the rest of elytra black forming two broad transverse bands, one just behind base, frequently incomplete, broadly interrupted at suture, and another rather complete one behind the middle.

Head narrower than prothorax; frons convex, broader than long, minutely punctured with a median longitudinal furrow; vertex dully concave between antennal insertions which are also dully raised. Eyes deeply emarginate, undereyelobe fairly longer than width, fairly shorter (♂) and slightly so (♀) than gena below it. Antennae about 1.8 times (♂) and 1.4 times (♀) as long as body, scape cylindrical but gradually thickened to apex, nearly as long as fourth, and shorter than third (♂), and nearly as long as third and longer than fourth (♀). Prothorax broader than long with lateral tubercles behind the middle which are short, pointed at apex and directed a little backwards; disc constricted before base, weakly convex, sparsely irregularly punctured. Scutellum trapezoidal. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, more than twice as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided in male and gradually broadened posteriorly in female and narrowed posteriorly from apical one fourth, and then separately rounded at apex; disc sparsely irregularly punctured, but somewhat closer on black portions. Fifth sternite slightly longer than broad, gradually narrowed to apex which is rounded in male and similar in shape but more tapering in female. Legs rather stout, femora clavate, first hind tarsal joint fairly longer than the following two joints united together. Length, 7.5–10 mm.; width, about 2–3 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Yumoto, Nikko, Tochigi Pref., N. Central Honshu, Japan, July 23, 1961, K. KIMURA leg. (HAYASHI coll.); paratypes, 1♀, Inagoyu, Nagano Pref., July 13, 1959, T. SHIBATA leg. (SHIBATA coll.); 1♂, 1♀, Inagoyu, July 12 & 15, 1959, H. YOKOYAMA leg. (YOKOYAMA coll.); 1♂, Kisokoma, Nagano Pref., July 23, 1964, H. YOKOYAMA leg. (HAYASHI coll.).

This new species is somewhat similar in elytral pattern to *Oplosia fennica* PAYKULL subsp. *suvorovi* PIC. It differs from *L. stillatus* BATES in having the darker body surface, black bifasciate elytra, longer fifth sternite in female, etc.

## 10. *Rondibilis japonicus* sp. nov.

Male: Body reddish brown, partly darkened on head and pronotum, largely clothed with dense fulvous pubescence. Elytra and undersides of antennae furnished with dark brown setae.

Head narrower than prothorax, minutely punctured, weakly concave between antennal insertions which are transversely raised inwards each other forming a ridge. Eyes deeply emarginate, undereyelobe slightly longer than gena below it (ratio, 1.3 : 1.1). Antennae about 1.6 times as long as body, scape subfusiform, three fifths as long as third, third as long as fifth and shorter than fourth. Prothorax longer than broad (ratio, 6 : 4.5), weakly constricted behind apex and strongly before base, swollen laterally in the middle; disc minutely punctured as on head. Scutellum triangular. Elytra about three times as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly, and obliquely shallowly emarginate at apex with rather acute marginal angle; disc sparsely irregularly punctured in general, additionally sparsely and rather coarsely granulate, furnished with a pair of dorsal spines at the terminals of shallow longitudinal ridges in basal one fourth near suture. Femur clavate. (Further details unknown owing to the absence of posterior tibia and tarsi). Length, 7 mm. ; width, 2 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Tabukawa, Arida-gun, Wakayama Pref., S. Central Honshu, Japan, 1959 (Further data unknown), H. NARA leg. (YOKOYAMA coll.).

This new species differs from *R. horiensis* KANO from Taiwan in having the longer undereyelobe, instead of shorter, lighter and almost uniform ground colour of body with no dark stripes on pronotum and markings or bands on elytra, less developed elytral dorsal spines, etc.

Remarks: Though BREUNING and OHBAYASHI gave *Rondibilis multinotatus* GRESSITT subsp. *elongatus* HAYASHI from Yayeyama Islands, S. Ryukyu a new status as *Eryssamena elongata* (HAYASHI) in their work (1964), so far as the tranverse ridge between both antennal insertions of this species is not so deeply concaved such as in many *Eryssamena* species in Japan, the discussed species would be better to belong to the genus *Rondibilis* THOMSON than in *Eryssamena* BATES.

## 11. *Exocentrus* (*Pseudocentrus*) *tsushimanus* sp. nov.

Body dark brown on head, prothorax, meso- and metasterna and abdomen; reddish brown on antennae, elytra and legs, scutellum, gula and prosternum; additionally decorated with a broad transverse dark brown band behind the middle of elytra; and covered with fulvous grey pubescence thinly in general and densely on elytra excepting on the dark brown band. Elytra and undersides of antennae furnished with blackish brown setae, sparsely on the former and rather densely on the latter.

Head (incl. eyes) narrower than prothorax, finely closely punctured, frons broader than long with a median longitudinal furrow prolonging through vertex to occiput, vertex very shallowly concave between antennal insertions which are very weakly raised, occiput more deeply concave than in vertex. Eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, undereyelobe very large, about twice as long as gena below it. Antennae relatively stout, about 1.5 times as long as body, scape cylindrical, longer than third and fourth, third slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax fairly broader than long, strongly tuberculate laterally, behind the middle, the lateral spines of which sharp and slightly pointed backwards; disc constricted shallowly behind apex and strongly so before base, minutely scabrous. Scutellum semicircular, minutely scabrous as on pronotum. Elytra fairly broader than the basal width of prothorax, about 1.9 times as long as the basal width, and broadly rounded at apex; disc coarsely sparsely and irregularly punctured. Femora clavate, first hind tarsal joint nearly as long as the following two united together. Length, 4 mm.; width, 1.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Izuhara, Tsushima, July 27, 1959 (HAYASHI coll.); paratype, 1♀, the same data as holotype, Heian High School Expedition Party leg. (Heian High School coll.).

At first glance, this new species is similar in elytral pattern to *E.* (*Exocentrus*) *galloisi* MATSUSHITA from Japan, but it differs from the latter in having the relatively shorter body with paler and denser pubescence, different structure of antennae, stouter setae, etc.

### 12. *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* PIC (Pl. 1, fig. 9)

PIC, 1923, Mél. Exot. Ent., 40 : 20 (Shanghai in Kiangsu); GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia II: 509, 510 (Nanking, also Shanghai in Kiangsu; Kashing in Chekiang; *Morus alba* as a host); BREUNING, 1956, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 7 (1-3) : 232; CHEN et al., 1959, Econ. Ent. China, I, Ceramb. : 68, 69, pl. XVIII, fig. 117; BREUNING, 1963, Cat. Lam. Monde : 485.

Comparing with some Chinese specimens of this species, one of which was collected by Rev. AUG. P. SAVIO (Zi-Ka-Wei, Shanghai, June 23, 1911) (Nat. Sci. Mus. coll.) and the others were collected by Dr. E. C. VAN DYKE (Nanking, June) (Calif. Acad. Sci coll.), four Japanese specimens which were examined by the present author, are quite identical with the heading species, along with referring the original description. One example from Amarube has the lighter femora than tibia and tarsi, instead of unicolourous legs in the others. Body dark brownish black, eyes black, elytra brownish yellow and legs light brown, generally rather densely furnished with soft erect pale yellow hairs. The third antennal joint fairly abbreviated. Length, 5.5–7 mm.

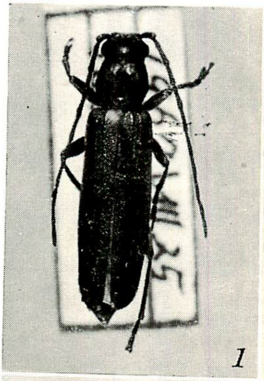
Material examined: 1♂, 1♀, Kurokami, Kumamoto Pref., Kyushu, June 15 & 18, 1962, H. ARAMAKI leg.; 1♂, Amarube, Kinosaki-gun, Hyogo Pref., June 16, 1951, N. HIRATA leg. New to Japanese fauna.

### Explanation of plate and new Japanese names

1. *Arhopalus* (*Arhopalus*) *tobirensis* HAYASHI (Shinano-sabi-kamikiri)
2. *Ephies okinawanus* HAYASHI (Ryûkyû-môsen-hana-kamikiri)
3. *Perissus hooraianus* (MATSUSHITA)
4. *Chlorophorus tohokensis* HAYASHI (Tôhoku-tora-kamikiri)
5. *Chlorophorus motschulskyi* GANGLBAUER
6. *Chlorophorus amami* HAYASHI (Amami-kiiro-tora-kamikiri)
7. *Acalolepta izuinsulana* HAYASHI (Izu-nisebirôdo-kamikiri)
8. *Leiopus montanus* HAYASHI (Miyama-momobuto-kamikiri)
9. *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* PIC (Kibane-arage-kamikiri)

*Rondibilis japonicus* HAYASHI (Yamato-togeba-kamikiri)
*Exocentrus* (*Pseudocentrus*) *tsushimanus* HAYASHI (Tsushima-keshi-kamikiri)

**Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XX, Pl. 1.** **April, 1968.**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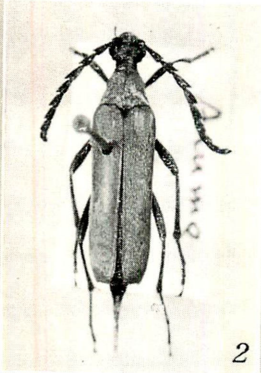
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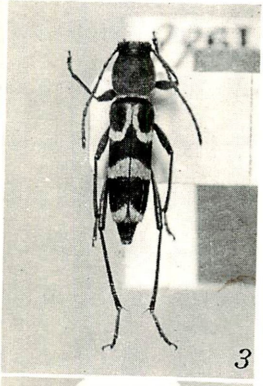
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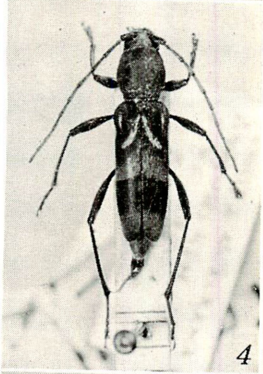
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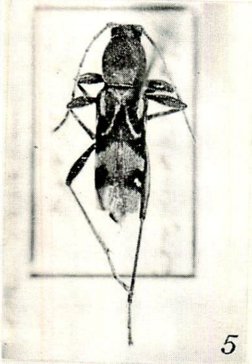
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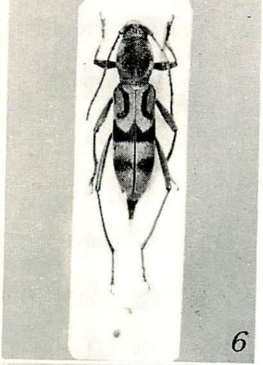
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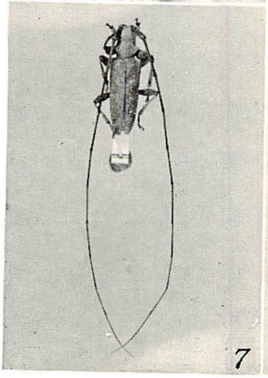
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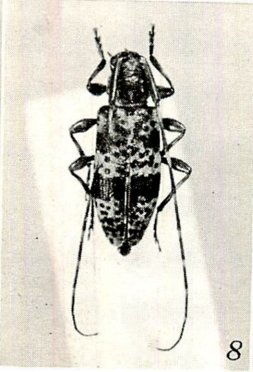
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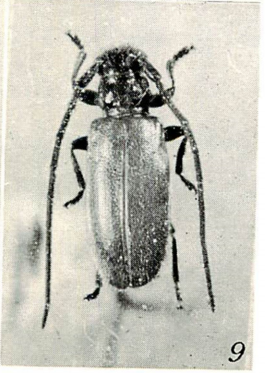
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(M. OHKURA photo.)

# Two New Species of Mycetophagidae from Japan (Coleoptera)

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## *Pseudotriphyllus ohbayashii* sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

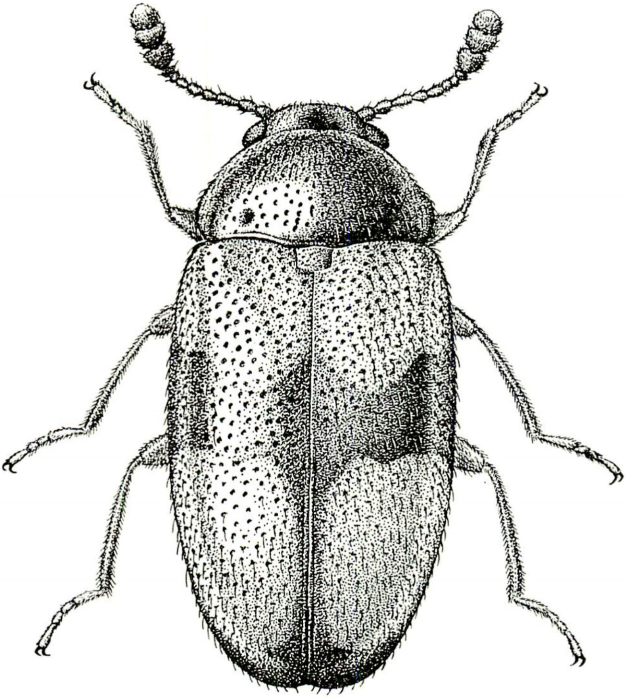

Fig. 1. *Pseudotriphyllus ohbayashii* sp. nov.

Body oblong-oval, strongly convex; moderately shiny. Head reddish testaceous, with an obscure piceous marking in middle; clypeus piceous brown; mouth parts and antennae yellowish brown to reddish brown, the latter with club and one or two preceding segments dark piceous brown. Pronotum piceous black, anterior and posterior margins sometimes narrowly reddish brown. Scutellum piceous to piceous black. Elytra testaceous to reddish testaceous, with a piceous black band before middle, which is more or less narrowed between middle and suture and rarely interrupted there, and widened towards lateral margin, where it is prolonged forwards and backwards along margin; suture narrowly piceous or brownish behind antemedian band; apical margin more or less broadly piceous or sometimes obscurely brownish, extending forwards along margin.

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Underside dark brownish testaceous to piceous; elytral epipleura and abdominal sternites more or less paler. Legs dark testaceous with tarsi somewhat yellowish brown.

Head rather small with small but prominent and roundish eyes; frons slightly convex; fronto-clypeal suture deeply impressed and gently arcuate; clypeus wider than long, well convex; surface distinctly and sparsely punctured but somewhat closely and finely near eyes, except for clypeus which is very minutely punctured, and sparsely clothed with short, thin, and depressed hairs. Antennae short, not reaching base of pronotum, 1st segment robust, 2nd rather robust and obconical, 3rd to 5th slender and subcylindrical, 3rd about 1.5 times as long as 2nd, 4th about half as long as 3rd, 5th a little but visibly larger than 4th, 6th to 8th submoniliform, 6th smaller than 4th, 7th and 8th distinctly transverse, 9th to 11th abruptly thickened, forming a cylindrical club, 9th and 10th subequal in form and size, 11th somewhat smaller than 10th, gently rounded at apex. Pronotum transverse, about 1.8 times as wide as long, strongly convex; anterior margin almost straight; sides strongly arcuate, widest behind middle, more strongly narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly, lateral margin finely margined and feebly crenulate in basal half; anterior corners angulately rounded; posterior corners obtusely angulate; base slightly bisinuous, its median part subtruncate or slightly emarginate before scutellum, and rather coarsely margined; basal foveae small and punctiform, larger than ordinary puncture on pronotum; surface distinctly and sparsely punctured, punctures being larger and deeper than those on head, and sparsely clothed with short, thin and depressed hairs, which are directed backwards. Scutellum quadrate, with sides emarginate and apex slightly rounded, finely asperate-punctate and hairy. Elytra oblong, so strongly convex that lateral margins are hardly visible from above, gently arcuate on sides, and broadly rounded at apex, about 1.5 times as long as wide conjointly; surface somewhat more coarsely and sparsely but evenly punctured in basal half than on pronotum, punctures becoming finer and sparser towards apex, and clothed with hairs as on pronotum. Prosternum rather coarsely and closely punctured except in middle, which is almost impunctate and in male provided with a round pilose pore near anterior margin; intercoxal process moderately narrow, feebly keeled; propleura sparsely punctured at exterior side; mesosternum rugosely punctured; metasternum together with metepisterna very coarsely and closely punctured except middle and base of metasternum, which are almost impunctate; abdominal sternites finely and rather closely asperate-punctate. Legs moderately slender.

Length 2.1-2.6 mm. (holotype ca. 2.45 mm.); width 1.0-1.2 mm. (holotype ca. 1.15 mm.).

Holotype ♂, Higashinakama, Amami-Ôshima, Ryukyu Islands, 29. III. 1963, N. OHBAYASHI leg. 39 paratypes: 13 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, the same data as holotype; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima, 2. IV. 1963, Y. ARITA leg.; 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, the same locality as above, 29. III. & 29. IV. 1965, H. MARUOKA leg.

The holotype and paratypes are preserved in the collection of the Ehime University except for some paratypes distributed in the collections of Mr. N. OHBAYASHI and Mr. T. SHIBATA.

This new species is closely related to *P. lewisianus* (WOLLASTON, 1874) from Japan, but it differs from the latter in the body larger on the average, the pronotum always piceous black, the elytral suture behind the antemedian band and elytral apices constantly piceous or brownish, and in the elytral punctures less coarse and sparser.

The male genitalia, however, appears to be of no avail for distinguishing these two species.

## *Mycetophagus obsoletesignatus* sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

Body elongate-oval, distinctly wider posteriorly than anteriorly; moderately convex; not so strongly shining. Head and pronotum deep piceous black, clypeus, mouth parts, and lateral sides of pronotum more or less reddish testaceous; antennae with basal three segments light reddish brown, 4th to 10th gradually infuscate, 11th somewhat paler, especially so in apical half; scutellum dark testaceous; elytra dark piceous brown, with sutural and lateral margins obscurely and more or less broadly reddish testaceous and each with two obsoletely defined testaceous markings: a large and somewhat comma-shaped spot on humerus, its posterior end at 3rd interval, and a broad oblique bar behind middle, which reaches external border and is narrowed towards it, upper point of which is placed in middle of 5th interval and lower point at about apical third of 2nd punctate-stria. Underside piceous brown for the most part. Legs reddish brown, femora slightly darkened, tarsi and claws more or less paler. Pubescence shining yellowish brown except on dark area of elytra where it is distinctly fuscous.

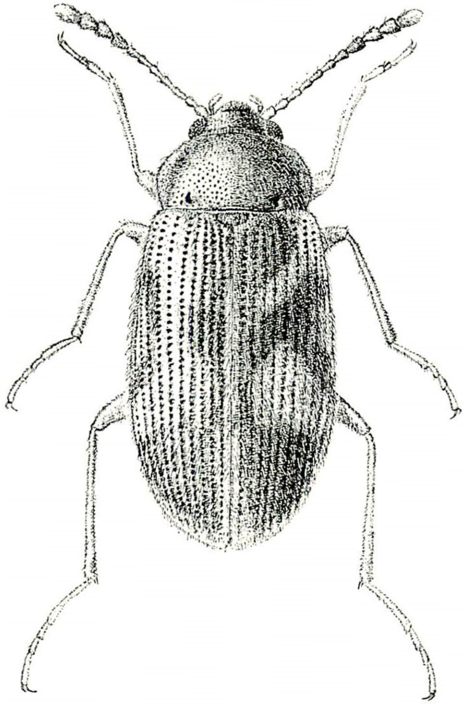

Fig. 2. *Mycetophagus obsoletesignatus* sp. nov.

Head moderately small, vertex behind eyes impunctate but finely and feebly transverse-strigose; eyes relatively small, slightly emarginate behind antennal base; frons gently convex, somewhat closely covered with coarse and irregular punctures; fronto-clypeal suture deeply impressed and slightly arched; clypeus convex, finely but not clearly punctured. Antennae rather slender, protruding base of pronotum, 1st segment robust, subcylindrical and slightly longer than thick, 2nd shorter and narrower than 1st, somewhat obconical, 3rd longer than 2nd, 4th to 7th each subequal in length to 3rd and slightly wider successively, 8th to 11th weakly thickened, forming an indefinite club, 8th as long as 7th but much more dilated to apex, 9th and 10th each shorter than 8th, about as long as wide, 11th longest, oblong-oval and nearly two times as long as 10th, with apex broadly rounded. Pronotum strongly transverse, about two times as wide as long, moderately convex on disk and broadly depressed on sides; anterior margin straight, with broadly rounded corners; sides strongly arcuate, widest behind middle, more strongly narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly, lateral margin rather narrowly ridged and finely crenulate; base very slightly bisinous, broadly margined, basal corners distinctly angulate; basal foveae very deep; surface irregularly covered with coarse punctures, punctuation becoming coarser towards base, interspaces minutely and sparsely punctured, and somewhat densely clothed with subdepressed hairs, which are all directed backwards, and finely granulate-asperate on lateral depressed areas. Scutellum transverse-elliptical, rather densely and finely granulate-asperate and hairy. Elytra rather broad, about 1.6 times as long as wide conjointly, slightly widened from base to middle, then gradually arcuately narrowing to apices, which are broadly rounded conjointly; lateral margin indistinctly crenulate; each elytron with eleven punctate-striae, including marginal stria, which are distinctly defined nearly up to apex, punctures somewhat coarse and close, but becoming finer towards apex; intervals fairly convex, finely and more or less closely granulate-asperate and densely hairy. Prosternum finely and sparsely punctured in middle and rather coarsely rugose on lateral portions; intercoxal process moderately narrow; propleura finely granulate; mesosternum finely rugose; metasternum very coarsely and sparsely punctured on lateral portions, punctures becoming finer and closer towards middle, metepisternum coarsely and closely punctured. Abdominal sternites rather finely and very closely punctured for the most part. Legs proportionally long, with femora moderately thick, tibiae slender and long, tarsi filiform, and claws slender with a feeble tooth at base. Underside rather densely clothed with hairs.

Length ca. 3.6 mm.; width ca. 1.7 mm.

Holotype ♂, Inago-yu, Nagano Pref., Honshu, 13. VII. 1959, T. SHIBATA leg., in the collection of Mr. T. SHIBATA.

Although this new species is of small size, it seems to be close to the largest species of the genus in Japan, *Mycetophagus grandis* (REITTER, 1889), in the slender antennae with indistinct 4-segmented club, but it may be easily distinguished from other congeneric species of Japan by the elytral markings which are obsolete though peculiar to it.

I wish to tender my sincere thanks to Prof. T. ISHIHARA for his warmest guidance and encouragement to my study, and also to Mr. S. HISAMATSU for his helpful suggestion to this work. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Y. ARITA, Mr. N. OHBAYASHI, and Mr. T. SHIBATA for their kindness in putting at my disposal specimens upon which this paper is based.

# Description of a New Species of Cantharid-Beetle from Amami-Ôshima Island

By NOBUO OHBAYASHI and MASATAKA SATÔ

## *Themus kazuoi* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-3)

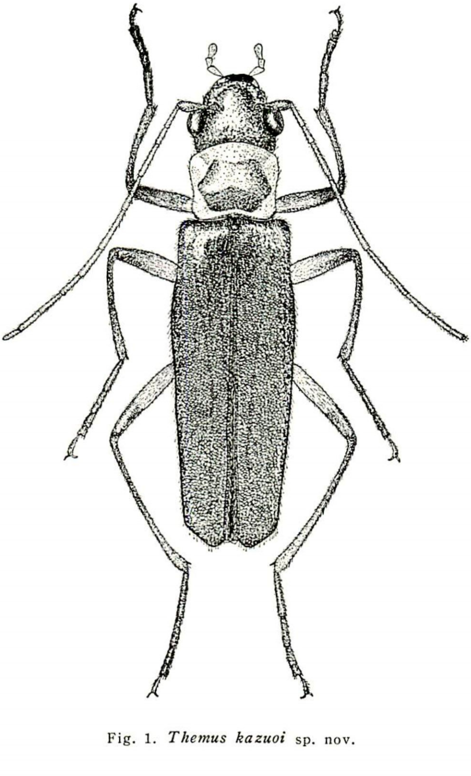

Fig. 1. *Themus kazuoi* sp. nov.

Male: Body elongate and shining. Head blackish-blue with purplish tinge, smooth, scattered with small, distinct punctures, feebly furrowed in the middle; pubescence suberect, black and arising from each puncture; mouth parts testaceous, except yellowish base of mandibles; antennae brown, apex of each joint darkened, filiform, reaching to basal third, first joint stout and longer than second, second longer than third and shorter than fourth, fourth to eighth subequal in length, ninth to eleventh gradually shorter terminally respectively, sixth to tenth each having a groove. Pronotum yellowish, provided with a large blackish-purple marking which is somewhat transverse and subhexagonal, subquadrate, rather broad than long; lateral sides subparallel, but slightly swollen at apical third; posterior margin moderately reflexed; each angle obtuse; surface scattered with fine punctures which have a fine, suberect, brownish to yellowish pubescence respectively, more or less depressed at the antero-lateral portion. Scutellum subtrapezoidal, black with purplish tinge, finely pubescent. Elytra metallically aeruginous with purplish sheen, slightly narrowed posteriorly, but feebly dilated at basal third; surface closely, rugosely and distinctly punctate, sparsely covered with brownish to yellowish pubescence; each elytron provided with two indistinct costae and a sublateral indistinct costa. Ventral surface yellowish and each abdominal sternite bearing a black circular

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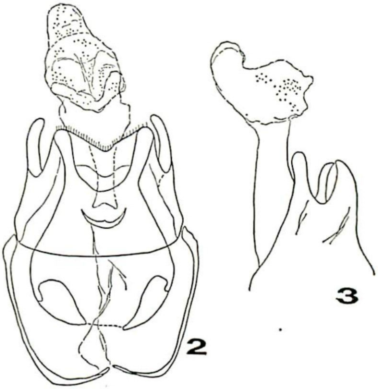
spot on either side. Legs yellowish-brown, tarsi, basal half of tibiae and apical third of femora black with bluish sheen, closely covered with blackish-brown to golden hairs; claws brown, simple. Male genitalia as figured. Length: 13-14 mm.

Female: Greenish tinge on elytral colour more or less stronger than that of male. Antennae lacking the grooves on sixth to tenth joints and second joint as long as fourth. Length: 15-16 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima Is., April 17, 1963, N. OHBAYASHI leg. (in coll. of Ent. Lab., Ehime Univ.).

Paratypes: 1♂, 5♀♀, same locality as holotype, April 6-15, 1963, Y. ARITA and N. OHBAYASHI leg.

Distribution: Amami-Ôshima Island of the Ryukyu Archipelago.



Figs. 2-3. Male genitalia: 2. ventral aspect, 3. lateral aspect.

The present species can be separated easily from all known species of the genus *Themus* in Japan and her neighbourhood by the presence of the spot on pronotum and the colour pattern of legs as above described.

This species is named in honour of the late Mr. KAZUO OHBAYASHI who was an authority of this group in Japan and gave us generous guidance in his lifetime.

We are indebted to Prof. T. ISHIHARA, Prof. M. HIRO, Dr. A. TAKAHASHI and Mr. Y. ARITA for their favourable assistance in many ways.

# On Two Species of Pyrochroidae from Amami-Ôshima Island

By NOBUO OHBAYASHI

Kanagawa Horticultural Experiment Station,
Miura City, Kanagawa Pref.

## *Pseudopyrochroa kazuoi* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-3)

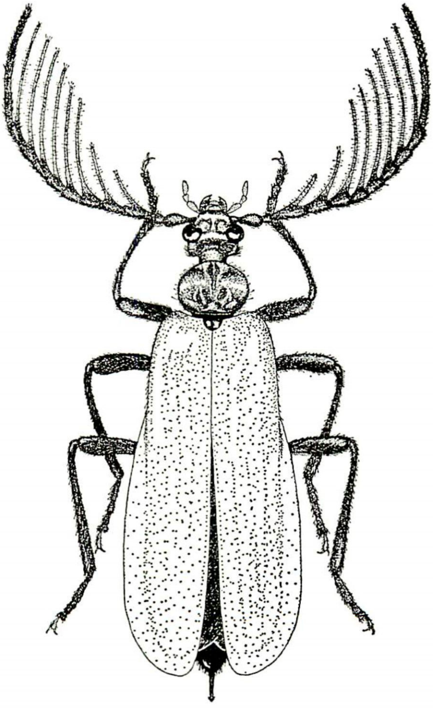


Fig. 1. *Pseudopyrochroa kazuoi* sp. nov.

Male : Body shining and black ; elytra dark-red ; claws brown.

Head sparsely and roughly punctate, with suberect, sparse, dark hairs ; disc with a median, longitudinal, short, fine ridge between antennal insertions, both sides of the ridge distinctly and circularly hollowed, slightly swollen behind eyes ; basal area strongly constricted, therefore forming a neck ; vertex and hind area of clypeal suture apparently and transversely convex ; antennae with suberect, black hairs, except the hairs of branches erect, distinctly pectinate from 3rd to 10th joints, relative length of each joint as follows : 2.1 : 0.7 : 2.4+3.4 : 1.7+3.8 : 1.7+6.0 : 1.6+7.1 : 1.5+8.0 : 1.5+8.2 : 1.5+8.2 : 1.5+7.5 : 8.5 (+numbers mean the length of branches).

Pronotum suboval, 1.25 times as broad as long, broadest at middle, moderately punctate, with suberect, short, somewhat close, black pubescence intermixed with long, erect, sparse, black hairs ; disc with a median, slight furrow and a transverse, distinct groove along just before posterior margin, shallowly and broadly depressed at antero-lateral portions and before the scutellum. Scutellum large, rounded behind, minutely punctate, with recumbent, black pubescence.

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Elytra almost flattened, expanded posteriorly, densely and rugosely punctate, with recumbent, short, close, reddish pubescence intermixed with sparse, suberect, long, reddish hairs; lateral margins more or less reflexed.

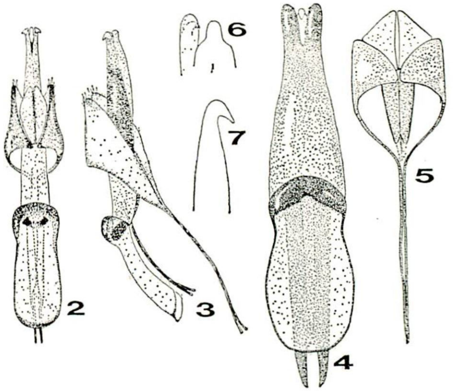
Legs with recumbent, dense, somewhat stiff, black hairs. Male genitalia as figured. Length: 11–13 mm.

Female: Head not so distinctly ridged at the middle and the hollows shallower than those of the male. Antennae serrate. Length: 10–15 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima Is., April 10, 1963, N. OHBAYASHI leg. (in coll. of Ent. Lab., Ehime Univ.).

Paratypes: 18♂♂, 10♀♀, Hatsuno, April 2–15, 1963, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Higashi-nakama, Amami-Ôshima Is., March 29–30, 1963, N. OHBAYASHI leg.

Distribution: Amami-Ôshima Is. of the Ryukyus.



Figs. 2–7. Male genitalia: 2. dorsal view, 3. lateral view, 4. dorsal view, 5. dorsal view of tegumen, 6. ventral view of apical portion, 7. lateral view of tip of median lobe; 2, 3. *Pseudopyrochroa* ***kazuoi*** sp. nov. 4–7. *Pseudopyrochroa umenoi* KÔNO.

This species is allied to *P. vestiflua* (LEWIS), but can be distinguished from it in having the following features: Median ridge of head distinct; antennal branches much longer; pronotum with sparser, black hairs, shallowly and broadly depressed at both sides of middle and of which front angles rounded.

Specific name is dedicated to my father, the late Mr. KAZUO OHBAYASHI, who had given me many useful suggestions in his lifetime.

## *Pseudopyrochroa umenoi* KÔNO (Figs. 4–7)

*Pseudopyrochroa umenoi* KÔNO, 1936. Bull. Umeno Ent. Lab., 3 : 2 (Formosa); NAKANE, 1960. Ent. Rev. Japan, 11 (2) : 66 (Amami-Ôshima Is.); NAKANE, 1963. Icon. Ins. Jap. Col. nat. ed., 2 (Coleopt.) : 239, pl. 120, f. 6 (Amami-Ôshima Is., Formosa).

The species was originally described from Formosa by KÔNO in 1936 and afterwards, it was recorded from Amami-Ôshima Is. by NAKANE in 1960. In the latter's report, he required further examination for the relation between *Pseudopyrochroa* and *Pseudodendroides*. He also mentioned that the present species has no retrorse teeth at the apex of male paramera and regarded it as an allied species to *Pseudodendroides niponensis* (LEWIS). But, it is apparent that the apex of male paramera of the species has a small teeth as figured.

I wish to express my cordial gratitude to Prof. T. ISHIHARA of Ehime University for his constant guidance and to Dr. A. TAKAHASHI of Nagoya University and Mr. M. SATÔ of Nagoya Women's College for their kind help in the present work.

# Two New Species of the Genus *Pterostichus* BONELLI from Western Japan (Coleoptera : Harpalidae)

By HIROSHI ISHIDA

The author wishes to describe two new forms of the genus *Pterostichus* BONELLI from Kyoto and Gifu Prefectures, which are apparently closely allied each other and probably belonged to the subgenus *Nialoe* TANAKA, 1958[1] and dedicates one of the new species to the late Mr. KAZUO OHBAYASHI, who was a chief manager of our society, making a great contribution to the study of the longicorn beetles and others.

Before going further, the author wishes to express his hearty thanks and appreciation to Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA, Osaka, for his continued aids to offer many valuable specimens and facilities, but for his helps, the author could not have described these new species, and also greatly indebted to Messrs. ATSUSHI MATSUDA, Nishinomiya, Hyogo and NORIO OHTANI, Osaka, for their kind helps to offer many valuable specimens.

## *Pterostichus* (*Nialoe*) *daihizanus* sp. nov.

Nom. Jap.: Daihizan-naga-gomimushi.

Length: 10.5–11.5 mm.; width: ca. 4.0 mm.

Dark reddish black, shiny, not iridescent; palpi reddish brown, antennae and legs darker.

Head normal, rather flat, surface microscopically and sparsely punctulate; microsculpture rather distinct, nearly isodiametric; labrum, clypeus, and mandibles normal; apex of palpi scarcely truncate; tooth of mentum strongly bifid; eyes small, weakly convex; tempora rather tumid, almost as long as eyes; antennae subfiliform, basal three segments glabrous, and 2nd segment with two setae; frontal furrows rather deep, rather weakly divergent and wider backwards; posterior supraorbital setae slightly behind the level of posterior margin of eyes.

Pronotum subcordiform, flat, widest at about apical two-fifths and wider than long; surface very minutely punctulate; microsculpture distinctly, finely, transversely meshed; apical margin emarginate, unbordered; anterior angles produced, and apex rounded; lateral margin fine, sides rather weakly narrowed in front, and very strongly constricted behind; lateral channels narrow, widened towards apex; anterior setae at about widest point, posterior ones very slightly before posterior angles, which are subrectangular and apex rather sharp; anterior transverse impression rather distinct, basal one rather distinct; median line clearly impressed, but not reaching both margins; basal foveae deep, rugose-punctate, nearly subparallel each other; and the area between

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[1] Kontyû, 26 (2): 82-83, 1958, type species: *Pterostichus asymmetricus* BATES, 1883.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XX, Nos. 1/2, pp. 37~40, pl. 2, April, 1968]

basal foveae and lateral margin rather densely, distinctly and more or less rugosely punctate; the area between basal foveae and median line rather densely, rugosely punctate near foveae, nearly smooth near median line; basal margin strongly sinuate, sides partially bordered, and almost straight, median part longitudinally wrinkled, and narrower than apex.

Wings apterous. Elytra flat, elongate-elliptic; surface microscopically and sparsely punctulate; microsculpture distinct, transversely meshed, but coarser than that of pronotum; basal border complete, shoulder rounded; apical sinuation rather distinct; apex rather angulate; striae moderately impressed, and weakly punctate; scutellary striole short, present on 1st interstice; interstices flat; 3rd interstice with three to four dorsal pores and anterior one adjoining 3rd stria and remaining two or three adjoining 2nd stria; basal umbilicate pore at the base of 1st stria, and almost touching 2nd stria and very near basal border; marginal ones 14-15 in number and rather widely interrupted in the middle.

Surface of tarsi rather weakly sulcate as in *fujimurai* and allies; female protarsi with neither adhesive hairs nor bristles; basal three segments of meso- and metatarsi sulcate at outer sides; 5th tarsal segments glabrous beneath.

Underside smooth, but sides of basal one abdominal segment punctate; prosternal process slightly bordered, not depressed in the middle, and apical margin nearly straight; metepisterna sulcate at front side, punctate; anal sternite in male with very large and rather asymmetric projection and tip with notch and clearly visible from upperside, and weakly excavated in the middle, apical margin with one marginal seta on either side and two rather deep sinuations which are almost symmetric; and anal sternite in female slightly and vaguely, roundly depressed at sides and slightly depressed apical third and with very vague longitudinal carina in the middle and two marginal setae along margin on either side, apical margin not rounded but almost straight in the middle.

Aedeagus very strongly curved, tumour of left ventral side rather distinct, membraneous part long, apical lamella small, rather pointed at apex; right paramere rather slender, almost as in *asymmetricus* BATES, 1883(2) and allies, apex less pointed; left paramere quadrate with rounded apex and rounded at right margin, rather truncate at left margin, and strongly excavated at right side.

Type locality: Mt. Daihizan, about 13 km. north of Kibune, northern part of Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

Holotype (♂), Mt. Daihizan, 19. V. 1966, YOSHIMI KUZUGAMI leg. in author's collection; paratypes (♂ ♀), Mt. Daihizan, 11. V. 1967, NORIO OHTANI leg. in the collections of OHTANI and SHIBATA (All specimens through the courtesy of Mr. T. SHIBATA).

This species is closely allied to the next described species and resembles to *janoi* JEDLIČKA, 1952(3), but differs from the latter by the sulcate surface of tarsi, the shape of anal projection, and male aedeagus, etc. and also to *fujimurai* HABU, 1958(4) (=*muranishii* TANAKA, 1958(5)), but at once distinguished from the latter by the following points: Unpubescent 3rd segment of antennae, very large anal projection whose

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2) Trans. ent. Soc. London, p. 245-246, 1883, type localities: Junsai and Chiuzenji Lakes.

3) Acta Mus. Siles., (A) 2: 52-53, 1952, type locality: Mt. Norikura.

4) Kontyû, 26 (2): 72-75, figs. 3, 6, 1958, type locality: Mt. Daisen, Tottori Pref.

5) ibid., 80-82, fig. 2, 1958, type locality: Mt. Daisen, Tottori Pref.

shape is asymmetric and tip not rounded but notched, and male aedeagus, especially the shape of right paramere, etc.

## *Pterostichus* (*Nialoe*) *ohbayashii* sp. nov.

Nom. Jap.: Neodani-naga-gomimushi.

Length: ca. 12.5 mm.; width: ca. 4.5 mm.

Dark reddish black, shiny, not iridescent; palpi reddish brown, antennae and legs darker.

Head normal, rather flat, surface microscopically and sparsely punctulate; microsculpture scarcely visible, nearly isodiametric; labrum, clypeus, and mandibles normal; apex of palpi scarcely truncate; tooth of mentum strongly bifid; eyes small, weakly convex, but more convex than that of *daihizanus*; tempora rather tumid, but less tumid than that of *daihizanus*, almost as long as eyes; antennae subfiliform, basal three segments glabrous, and 2nd segment with one seta on underside; frontal furrows rather deep, strongly divergent and more or less wider backwards; posterior supraorbital setae slightly behind the level of posterior margin of eyes.

Pronotum subcordiform, flat, widest at near apical fourth and wider than long; surface very minutely punctulate; microsculpture distinctly, finely, transversely meshed; apical margin emarginate, unbordered; anterior angles strongly produced, apex rather rounded, less rounded than *daihizanus*; lateral margin fine, sides weakly narrowed in front and rather weakly constricted behind; lateral channels narrow, widened towards apex; anterior setae at about widest point, posterior ones very slightly before posterior angles, which are subrectangular and apex rather blunt; anterior transverse impression rather indistinct, basal one indistinct; median line clearly impressed, but not reaching both margins; basal foveae deep, rugose-punctate, nearly subparallel each other; and the area between basal foveae and lateral margin distinctly but sparsely punctate; the area between basal foveae and median line distinctly but more sparsely punctate near foveae, smooth near median line; basal margin strongly sinuate, sides partially bordered, and almost straight, median part not wrinkled, and wider than apex.

Wings apterous. Elytra flat, elongate-elliptic; surface microscopically and sparsely punctulate; microsculpture distinct, transversely meshed, but coarser than that of pronotum; basal border complete; shoulder rounded; apical sinuation rather distinct; apex distinctly angulate; striae moderately impressed, and weakly punctate; scutellary striole very short, present on 1st interstice; interstices flat; 3rd interstice with three dorsal pores and anterior one adjoining 3rd stria and remaining two adjoining 2nd stria; basal umbilicate pore at the base of 1st stria and almost touching 2nd stria and a little remote from basal border; marginal ones 15–16 in number and rather narrowly interrupted in the middle.

Surface of tarsi weakly sulcate, but left 1st segment of protarsi very strongly sulcate; protarsi with neither adhesive hairs nor bristles; basal three segments of meso- and metatarsi sulcate at outer sides; 5th tarsal segments glabrous beneath.

Underside smooth, but sides of basal one abdominal segment punctate; prosternal process slightly bordered, not depressed in the middle, and apical margin nearly straight; metepisterna sulcate at front side, punctate; anal sternite slightly depressed at apical third, and with very vague longitudinal carina in the middle, and two marginal setae along margin on either side, apical margin not rounded but almost straight in the middle.

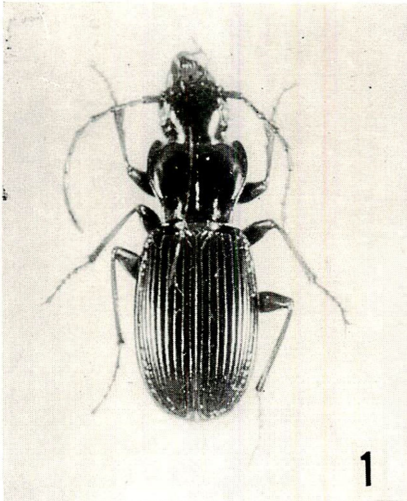
Type locality: Neodani Valley, about 25 km. NNW of Gifu City, Neo-mura, Motosu-gun, Gifu Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

Holotype (♀), Neodani, 15. X. 1961, Atsushi Matsuda leg. in author's collection.

This species is closely allied to above-described *daihizanus*, but distinguished from the shape of pronotum and larger size, etc. and also distinguished from *fujimurai* by the shape of pronotum, unpubescent 3rd antennal segment and probably male aedeagus and anal sternite, etc.

## Explanation of Plate 2.

1. *Pterostichus* (*Nialoe*) *daihizanus* sp. nov. (paratype, ♀).
2. Ditto (paratype, ♂).
3. *Pterostichus* (*Nialoe*) *ohbayashii* sp. nov. (holotype).
4. *Pterostichus* (*Nialoe*) *daihizanus* sp. nov. (Anal sternite).
5. Ditto (Aedeagus, right side).
6. Ditto (Aedeagus, left side).



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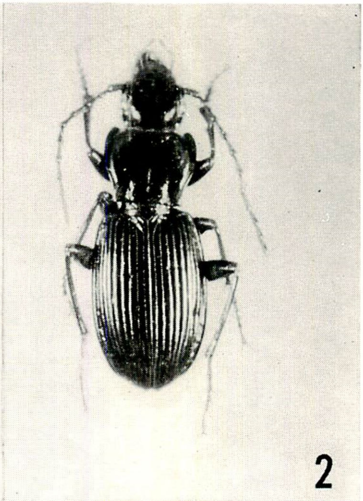

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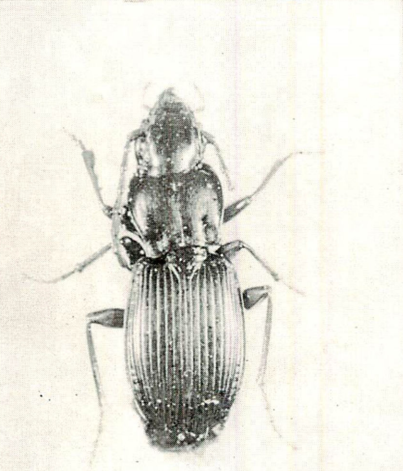

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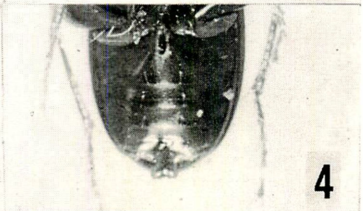

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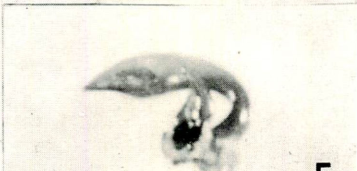

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(H. ISHIDA photo.)

# On Some East Palearctic Steni, Particularly from Japan (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

## 52. Contribution to the Knowledge of Steninae

By VOLKER PUTHZ, Berlin

The genus *Stenus* LATREILLE is one of the largest of the family Staphylinidae. Till now more than 1,300 species are known, but most of them insufficiently, for the descriptions are out of date and not enough consideration was given to their phylogenetic relations and group-variations. Therefore, it is necessary to revise these taxa with additional remarks. Besides the faults mentioned above the present subgeneric division is also insufficient, as it is helpful only for identification but not for expression of the true phylogenetic relations. Nevertheless, a new and better division of this large genus is impossible in the present state. I hope to establish a new division later after knowing all of the species hitherto described by type-specimens.

In this short study I give additional remarks on some Japanese and east Palearctic Steni including some new synonymy and descriptions of new species from Japan.

### *Stenus* (s. str.) *kobensis* CAMERON, 1930

*Stenus kobensis* CAMERON, 1930, Ent. Mon. Mag., 66: 205.

This species is rather similar to *S. anthracinus* SHARP; they can be distinguished as follows (ex types):—

1 (2) More robust, less shining because of the dense ground-sculpture, head much narrower than the elytra. ……………………………………………… *kobensis* CAMERON

2 (1) Less robust, slender, more shining in spite of the ground-sculpture, head slightly narrower than the elytra. ……………………………………… *anthracinus* SHARP

Material studied: ♀: Hakodate, LEWIS (BM), 8♂♂, 10 ♀♀: Gora near Hakone, E. SUENSSON (Zool. Mus. Kopenhagen, coll. m.), ♀: Tokyo (Zool. Mus. Helsinki).

### *Stenus* (s. str.) *sauterianus* BERNHAUER, 1943

*Stenus sauterianus* BERNHAUER, 1943, Mitt. Münchn. Ent. Ges., 33: 173 f.

This species from Taiwan resembles very much CAMERON's *kobensis*, but they can be separated as follows (ex types):—

1 (2) Abdominal puncturation coarse, anteriorly dense, posteriorly sparse, on the 6th tergite the punctures are smaller than their interspaces, their diameters correspond to the section of the 3rd antennal joint. Elytra near suture irregular and smooth. …………………………………………………… *sauterianus* BERNHAUER

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〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XX, Nos. 1/2, pp. 41~51, April, 1968〕

2 (1) Abdominal puncturation fine, posteriorly distinctly finer than in *sauterianus*, on the 6th tergite the interspaces of punctures are somewhat smaller than the punctures themselves, their diameters much smaller than the section of the 3rd antennal joint. Elytra near suture not smooth.························*kobensis* CAMERON

## *Stenus* (s. str.) *formosanus* L. BENICK, 1914

*Stenus formosanus* L. BENICK, 1914, Ent. Mitt., 3: 285 f.

*Stenus formosanus*: L. BENICK, 1921, Stett. Ent. Ztg., 82: 117.

*Stenus formosanus*: L. BENICK, 1941, Stett. Ent. Ztg., 102: 278, figs.

*Stenus formosae* WENDELER, 1924 (nom. nov.), Dtsch. Ent. Z.: 344.

*Stenus submarginatus* BERNHAUER, 1922 (nec STEPHENS, 1833; BERNHAUER, 1912), Arch. Naturgesch., A 88: 227.

*Stenus forterugosus* BERNHAUER, 1939, Ent. Nachrbl. (Troppau), 12 (1938): 26. nov. syn.

Comparison of the types of *formosanus* BENICK and *forterugosus* BERNHAUER showed them to be conspecific.

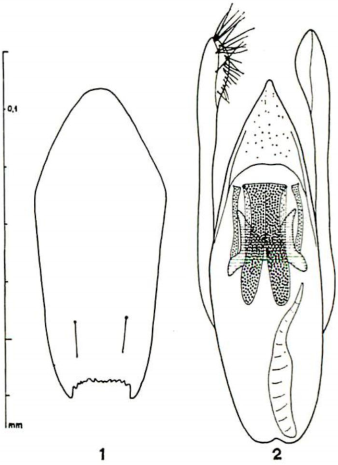
Material also studied: 3♂♂, 5♀♀: Tonkin (Mus. Prague, Inst. R. Sci. nat. Belg.).

## *Stenus* (s. str.) *mysticus* SHARP, 1889

*Stenus mysticus* SHARP, 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 3: 330.

This species resembles some of the subgenus *Parastenus* in which it has its closest relatives. If the female (unknown to me) had a strongly sclerotized spermatheca *S. mysticus* should be quoted as a *Parastenus* as done with the *alpicola*-complex (PUTHZ, 1967 c).

♂: (according to a specimen from Kurigahara, LEWIS): 9th sternite (Fig. 1). The aedeagus (Fig. 2) has an acutely narrowed median lobe, which is set with some small granules ventrally. On the inside there are long expulsation bands, a strongly sclerotized expulsation mechanism and a tubous internal sac which is also strongly sclerotized (as in *Parastenus*). The parameres extend well beyond the median lobe having very much setae at their spoon-shaped apices.



Figs. 1–2: ***Stenus mysticus*** SHARP (Kurigahara): 1: 9th sternite of male; 2: ventral aspect of aedeagus.

## *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *ruralis* ERICHSON, 1840

*Stenus ruralis* ERICHSON, 1840, Gen. Spec. Staph.: 697 f.

This wide-spread species (Europe–Siberia) lives also in Japan: ♀: Hakodate, LEWIS (BM), ♂: "Japan", LEWIS (coll. m.).

A figure of its aedeagus is given by BENICK, 1937.

## *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *puberulus* SHARP, 1874

*Stenus puberulus* SHARP, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 83 f.

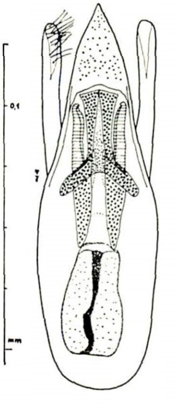
This species which I know from Shanghai, Tsingtau, Korea and Japan is closely related to *S. fukiensis* L. BENICK. Their generally similar but specifically different aedeagi are shown in figs. 3, 4.

## *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *sexualis* SHARP, 1874

*Stenus sexualis* SHARP, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 84 f.

*Stenus sexualis*: PUTHZ, 1967, Z. Arbgem. Öst. Ent., 19: 17 f.

*Stenus coniventris* BERNHAUER, 1939, Ent. Nachrbl. (Troppau), 12 (1938): 30.



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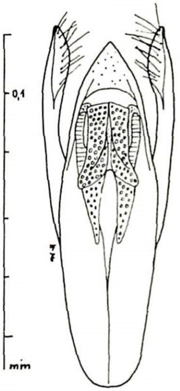

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Fig. 3: *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *puberulus* SHARP (Shanghai): ventral aspect of aedeagus.

Fig. 4: *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *fukiensis* L. BENICK (type): ventral aspect of aedeagus.

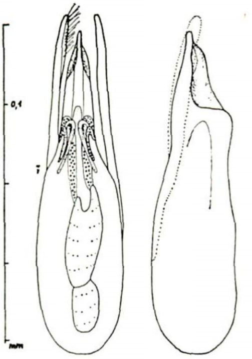
This species belongs to a monophyletic group-complex wide-spread over the Ethiopian (*cameratus*-group), Oriental (*rugicollis*-group), and Palearctic (*circularis*-group) regions. As its 1st joint of the hind tarsi is distinctly longer than the last, it should be correctly quoted as *Stenus* s. str., but these two subgenera are not separated from the evolutional view.

The aedeagus is shown in figs. 5, 6 after a specimen from Miyanoshita, LEWIS.

## *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *zimmermanni* n. sp.

This new species belongs to the *humilis*-group, which is —according to our present knowledge— represented in Japan by *japonicus* SHARP and *niponensis* CAMERON (unknown to me by type), in the eastern Palearctic region by the species named above and *chinensis* BERNHAUER, *proclinatus* L. BENICK and *bulbicollis* L. BENICK (other taxa described should be regarded as synonyms or variations).

Brachypterous, feebly shining, coarsely and densely punctured, finely pubescent. Antennae dark brown, palpi yellow with the 3rd joint brown. Legs reddish brown, knees and tarsi infuscate. Labrum black.



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Figs. 5–6: *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *sexualis* SHARP (Miyanoshita): 5: ventral and 6: lateral aspect of aedeagus.

Length: 3.6 mm.

♀-holotype: Japan: Mt. Takao, Tokyo-sub, from detritus at brook, 8. IV. 1966,

G. ZIMMERMANN leg. (in my collection).

Head distinctly narrower than the elytra at their widest point (779 : 831 $\mu$), front broad (distance between eyes about 448), its middle part strongly elevated, extending well beyond the level of the inner eye-margins, about as broad as the side parts, which are separated from it by deep longitudinal furrows. Puncturation rather fine, and dense, finer in the elevated middle.

Antennae short, not reaching the posterior margin of the prothorax.

Prothorax robust, slightly broader than long (636: 623), strongly convex. Puncturation coarse and very dense, somewhat rugose, diameter of puncture larger than the section of the 3rd antennal joint, but not reaching that of the 2nd joint. Somewhat behind the middle there is a distinct but not conspicuous transverse impression.

Elytra remarkably shorter than broad (636: 831), their shoulders constricted (ca. 493), sides conspicuously divergent posteriorly, broadest point in the posterior third, with no distinct sutural but a conspicuous humeral impression. Puncturation distinctly coarser than on prothorax, somewhat coalescent, diameter of puncture as large as the section of the 2nd antennal joint.

Abdomen broad, rather broadly margined laterally, somewhat acute towards apex, with a distinct median cusp and less distinct side cusps in the basal restrictions of the 1st tergite. The anterior puncturation nearly corresponds to that near the eyes, distinctly finer posteriorly. On the 7th tergite, which has no apical membranous fringe, the interspaces between the punctures are distinctly larger than the punctures themselves.

Legs rather short, posterior tarsi about two-thirds as long as the metatibiae, their 1st joint slightly shorter than the last, the 4th somewhat lobed (as in *japonicus*): 117-65-45-52-130.

Entire surface with weak ground sculpture.

♂: unknown.

♀: 8th sternite broadly rounded at its posterior margin. Valvifera with a short tooth laterally. 10th tergite broadly rounded.

*Stenus zimmermanni* can be separated from all of his relatives by its brachypterous general facies, and also from *japonicus* by its sparser puncturation.

The type specimen was collected by GUSTAV ZIMMERMANN (Berlin), member of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, during a concert tour led by HERBERT von KARAJAN to Japan in 1966.

I dedicate this remarkable new species to its collector and dear colleague.

## *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *dissimilis* SHARP, 1874

*Stenus dissimilis* SHARP, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 87 f.

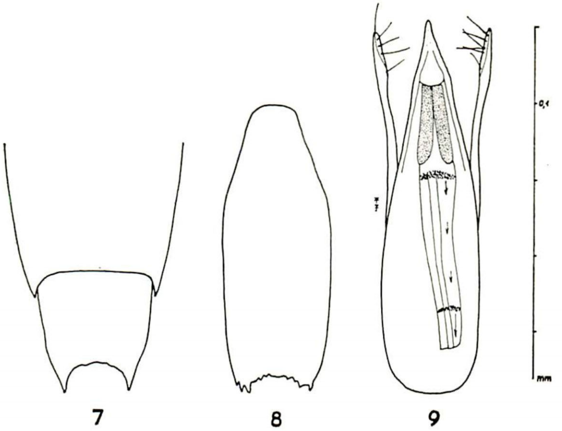
*Stenus dissimilis*: SHARP, 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 3: 332

*Stenus dissimilis*: WATANABE, 1961, J. Agric. Sci. Tokyo Nogyo Daigaku, 6: 350.

This species is related to *monomerus* FAUVEL; compare their sexual characters: figs. 7-9 and PUTHZ (in press).

## *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *cicindeloides* (SCHALLER, 1783)

*Staphylinus cicindeloides* SCHALLER, 1783, Abh. Hallisch. Naturf. Ges., I: 324.
*Stenus cicindeloides*: SZUJECKI, 1961, 45 f., figs.
*Stenus cicindeloides*: PUTHZ, 1967, Dtsch. Ent. Z. (N.F.), 14: 142.
*Stenus cicindela* SHARP, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 85 f.
*Stenus cicindela*: L. BENICK, 1942, Stett. Ent. Ztg., 102: 67.
*Stenus coomani* CAMERON, 1940, Ent. Mon. Mag. 76: 250. nov. syn.
*Stenus polypterus* BERNHAUER, 1939, Ent. Nachrbl. (Troppau), 12 (1938): 30 f. nov. syn.



Figs. 7-9: *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *dissimilis* SHARP (Nagasaki): 7: 9th and 10th tergite; 8: 9th sternite of male; 9: ventral aspect of aedeagus.

The limits of variation in this species are remarkable: there are slender and more robust, more densely and sparsely punctate specimens in wide-spread populations: their aedeagus is always the same. *S. coomani* and *polypterus* (type studied) are conspecific to *cicindeloides* which is wide-spread over the whole Palearctic and northern Orient (Tonkin, Hanoi: Mus. Prague, Inst. R. Sci. nat. Belg., coll. m.).

There are five blue metallic Hyposteni described from Japan, they can be distinguished as follows (ex types):—

1 (4) Front without a distinctly elevated median part.
2 (3) Head as broad or nearly as broad as the elytra, 5.5 mm. (Japan).····*velox* SHARP
3 (2) Head narrower, not as broad as the elytra, 5.5-6.5 mm. (Japan).····*currax* SHARP
4 (1) Front with a distinctly elevated median part.
5 (8) Puncturation coarser, pubescence of abdomen erect.
6 (7) Smaller, 4.5 mm. (Japan, China). ··········································*weisei* BERNHAUER
7 (6) Larger, 6.0 mm. (Japan). ························································*sedatus* SHARP
8 (5) Puncturation finer, abdominal pubescence shorter and procumbent, 4.5-5.0 mm. (!) (Japan, China).······································································*mercator* SHARP

## *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *rufescens* SHARP, 1874

*Stenus rufescens* SHARP, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 88.
*Stenus testaceopiceus* BERNHAUER, 1939, Ent. Nachrbl. (Troppau), 12 (1938): 31 f.

nov. syn.

Comparison of the types showed them to be conspecific. *S. testaceopiceus* is not "twice as densely punctate as *rufescens*".

## *Stenus* (*Parastenus*) *bicolon* SHARP, 1889

*Stenus bicolon* SHARP, 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 3: 328 f.

This *Stenus* is the sister-species of *posticus* FAUVEL/*javanicus* BERNHAUER (Burma, Java). They can be distinguished by their differently shaped elytral spots, their abdominal puncturation, and the shape of aedeagus. In *bicolon* (fig. 10) the broad median lobe is broadly rounded apically, in *posticus* and *javanicus* it has a shallow emargination at apex. Also there are slight but distinct differences in the shape of the parameres and the strongly sclerotized expulsation clasps.

Contrary to the diagnosis *S. bicolon* is 4.5–5.0 mm. long.

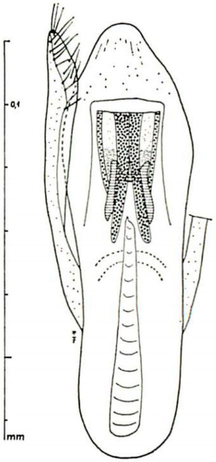


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Fig. 10: *Stenus (Parastenus) bicolon* SHARP (Japan): ventral aspect of aedeagus, right paramere wanted.

## *Stenus* (*Parastenus*) *submaculatus takara*
## NAKANE, 1963

*Stenus* (*Hemistenus*) *takara* NAKANE, 1963, Fragm. Col., 5: 21.

Through the kindness of Dr. T. NAKANE (Tokyo) I had the opportunity to study the holotype of his species. *S. takara* belong to the subgenus *Parastenus* and represents the Japanese subspecies of *submaculatus* BERNHAUER which is closely related to *masurianus* CAMERON (India). Till now I have known the following subspecies of that species, which all have the same type of aedeagus (described below):—

1 (4) Elytral spot about as large as 3 punctures put together.

2 (3) Median lobe distinctly shorter than the parameres, 5.5 mm. (Java). ……………… *submaculatus submaculatus* BERNHAUER

3 (2) Median lobe about as long as the parameres, 5.5 mm. (Japan). ……………… *submaculatus takara* NAKANE

4 (1) Elytral spot larger, about as large as 5–7 punctures put together.

5 (6) Head conspicuously broader than the elytra, on the 8th tergite the interspaces of punctures are well twice as large as the punctures themselves, 6.0 mm. (China: Chin-kiang). ……………… *submaculatus chinkiangensis* BERNHAUER

6 (5) Head as broad as or slightly but not conspicuously broader than the elytra, on the 8th tergite the interspaces of punctures are less than twice as large as the punctures themselves.

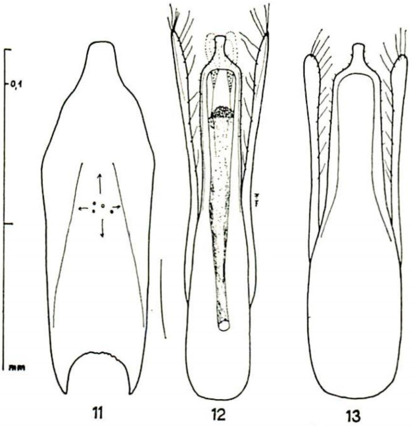
7 (8) Median lobe extending somewhat beyond the parameres (fig. 13), 6.0–6.5 mm. (India, Burma). ……………… *submaculatus grandiculus* L. BENICK

8 (7) Median lobe not extending beyond the parameres (fig. 12), 6.0–7.2 mm. (Formosa). ……………………………………………………………… *submaculatus taiwanensis* n. ssp.

It is possible that some species still unrevised also belong to the polytypic *submaculatus* BERNHAUER.

## *Stenus* (*Parastenus*) *submaculatus taiwanensis* n. ssp.

Besides the holotype of *S. chinkiangensis* BERNHAUER in the author's collection (Field Museum Natural History, Chicago) there are found 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, also determined as "*chinkiangensis*". These specimens, however, differ in some points distinctly from the holotype and represent a new subspecies morphologically and also because of their insular distribution: The aedeagus (fig. 12) proves its phylogenetically close relation to *submaculatus* BERNHAUER. The new subspecies can be separated from *submaculatus* by its larger elytral spot and its length (6.0–7.2 mm.), and from other subspecies of *submaculatus* as quoted in the key above.



Figs. 11–12: *Stenus* (*Parastenus*) *submaculatus taiwanensis* n. ssp. (paratype):
11: 9th sternite of male; 12: ventral aspect of aedeagus partly expulsated; 13: ventral aspect of aedeagus of *Stenus* (*Parastenus*) *submaculatus grandiculus* L. BENICK (India: Arni Gad) without internal sac.

♂-holotype, 1♂, 1♀-paratypes: Formosa: Kosempo, II. 1908, H. SAUTER leg.

♂: 8th sternite distinctly but shallowly emarginated at apex. 9th sternite (fig. 11). 10th tergite broadly rounded. The aedeagus (fig. 12) is long and slender, the median lobe concavely narrowed towards a somewhat button-shaped apex having some short lateral setae at its anterior third. On the inside there are expulsation bands and a broad tubous internal sac, which has apically sclerotized clasps and basally a strongly sclerotized portion, in addition to very much fine tufts. The parameres are somewhat longer than the median lobe having many setae, which extend well posteriorly.

♂-holotype and ♀-paratype in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, ♂-paratype in my collection.

## *Stenus* (*Parastenus*) *zipanguensis* n. sp.

This new species is the third Japanese *Parastenus* with spotted elytra. It has affinities to some Oriental species (e.g. *unicus* BERNHAUER from Java), but till now I have not known very close relatives of it.

Black, feebly shining, slightly aeneous, elytra with an elongate reddish spot, coarsely and rugosely punctured, finely pubescent. Antennae testaceous, their apices infuscated, palpi reddish yellow, 3rd joint feebly infuscate. Legs reddish, knees and apices of tarsal joints infuscate. Labrum pitchy brown.

Length: 5.3–5.7 mm.

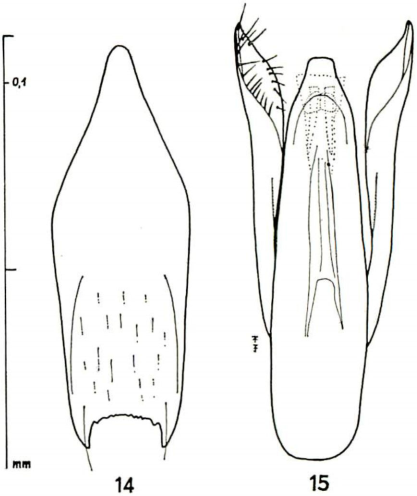
♂-holotype: Japan: Odaira, 28. VII. 1954, SAVOLAINEN leg.

Head slightly narrower than elytra (1142: 1167), front not very broad (ca. 482), middle part strongly elevated but not reaching the level of the inner margin of eyes, about as broad as the side parts. Puncturation coarse and dense, diameter of puncture slightly smaller than section of the 2nd antennal joint, interspaces on the sides smaller than puncture-radius but somewhat shining, on the elevated middle reaching the diameter of puncture.

Antennae almost reaching the posterior margin of prothorax: I: 143; II: 117; III: 312; IV: 169; V: 169; VI: 130; VII: 136; VIII: 104; IX: 91; X: 97 (58 broad); XI: 130.

Prothorax robust, distinctly longer than broad (935: 843), shape somewhat cordiform, with some distinct transverse impressions and a short median furrow dorsally. Puncturation coarse and rugose, distinctly coarser than on head.

Elytra somewhat broader than head (1167: 1142), about as long as broad, shoulders not strongly rectangular, sides distinctly but not much divergent posteriorly, posterior margin deeply emarginated (length of suture: 883). No distinct sutural but a distinct humeral impression. Behind the middle in the external half there is an elongate reddish spot, about as long as three punctures put together and as large the size of one and a half puncture. Puncturation as coarse as on prothorax, arranged somewhat vorticose near the spots.



Figs. 14–15: *Stenus* (*Parastenus*) *zipanguensis* n. sp. (holotype):
14: 9th sternite of male; 15: ventral aspect of aedeagus, partly expulsated.

Abdomen broadly margined, becoming a little more acute towards apex, with deep basal restrictions at the 1st tergite, 7th tergite with a distinct membranous fringe apically. Puncturation anteriorly slightly finer than that beside the eyes, distinctly finer posteriorly. In the middle of the 1st tergite the interspaces of punctures are conspicuously larger than the punctures themselves, on the 7th tergite the diameter of puncture is a little larger than one eye-facet, the interspaces distinctly but slightly larger than the punctures themselves.

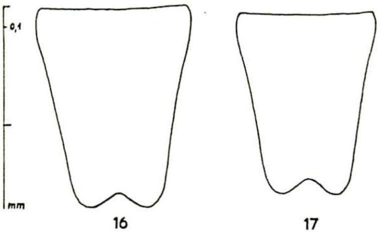
Legs robust, hind tarsi about two-thirds as long as the metatibiae, their 1st joint much longer than the last, the 4th deeply bilobed: 312–169–91–143–221.

Ground sculpture on the fore parts feeble, very distinct on the abdomen.

♂: 6th sternite near the middle of

the posterior margin somewhat more sparsely punctate than on the sides, 7th sternite along the posterior middle shallowly impressed, more finely and sparsely punctate than on the sides. 8th sternite (fig. 16), 9th sternite (fig. 14). 10th tergite broadly rounded.

The aedeagus (fig. 15) with a rather broadly rounded apex of median lobe, on the inside with expulsation bands and a strongly sclerotized internal sac. Parameres very large, extending well beyond the median lobe, their apices spoon-shaped with many strong setae.



Figs. 16-17: 8th sternite of male: 16: *Stenus (Parastenus) zipanguensis* n. sp. (holotype); 17: *Stenus (Parastenus) miwai* BERNHAUER (holotype).

*Stenus zipanguensis* can be separated from the other known Japanese Parasteni as quoted in the key below. I name it "*zipanguensis*", after a medieval name "Zipangu" for Japan.

Holotype in the Zoological Museum Helsinki.

### *Stenus* (*Parastenus*) *zipanguensis watanabei* n. ssp.

This new subspecies is very similar to *zipanguensis*; for characterizing it a brief comparison is sufficient:

Generally more robust, head more distinctly narrower than elytra, elytral spot rounder, as large as 2–2.5 punctures put together. Puncturation of head denser, the very small interspaces of punctures on the sides of front not shining as in *zipanguensis*, more or less distinctly shining. Puncturation of prothorax and elytra denser but not coarser. Elytra with a remarkable humeral impression, near it conspicuously elevated. Abdominal puncturation somewhat coarser and denser, particularly on the last segments.

♀-holotype: Kamikochi, Nagano Pref., 1. VIII. 1959, Y. WATANABE leg.

It is probable that the differences between *zipanguensis* and the new subspecies might come within the limits of variation, but from my experience I do not think so. Decision will be made after the male was studied.

I dedicate this new subspecies to its collector and my colleague, YASUAKI WATANABE (Tokyo).

Holotype in my collection.

## Key to the Parasteni of Japan

1 (8) Elytra with a distinct spot.
2 (3) Head broader than elytra, front deeply excavated, aedeagus as in fig. 12, 5.5 mm.
........................................................................ *submaculatus takara* NAKANE
3 (2) Head narrower or nearly as broad as elytra, front not deeply excavated.
4 (7) Larger, elytral puncturation rugose and distinctly coalescent.
5 (6) More slender, head more shining, elytra with an elongate reddish spot, without

a very remarkable humeral impression, puncturation less dense throughout, 5.3-5.5 mm. ……………………………………………………*zipanguensis* n. sp.

6 (5) More robust, head less shining, elytra with a rather round reddish spot and a very remarkable humeral impression, puncturation denser throughout, 5.5 mm.……………………………………………*zipanguensis watanabei* n. ssp.

7 (4) Smaller, elytral puncturation not or feebly rugose, not coalescent, aedeagus (fig. 10), 4.5–5.0 mm. ……………………………………………*bicolon* SHARP

8 (1) Elytra unicolorous.

9 (10) Larger, 6.0 mm.……………………………*sharpi* BERNHAUER (*palpalis* SHARP)

10 (9) Smaller, not exceeding 5.0 mm.

11 (12) Brachypterous, 3.0–3.5 mm.…………*cephalotes* SHARP (*nagasakianus* BERNHAUER)

12 (11) Not brachypterous, 3.7-4.2 mm.……*sharpianus* CAMERON and *rugipennis* SHARP

(Both species are indistinguishable only by their diagnoses; till now I do not know the holotypes (BM).)

## *Stenus* (*Parastenus*) *miwai* BERNHAUER, 1943

*Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *miwai* BERNHAUER, 1943, Mitt. Münchn. Ent. Ges., 33 : 174 f.

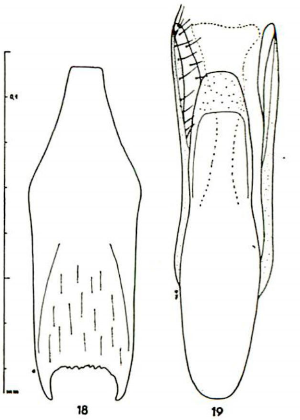
Through the kindness of Mr. R. L. WENZEL, curator of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, I had the opportunity to study the ♂-holotype of this Taiwan-species. Contrary to BERNHAUER's diagnosis, *miwai* is a *Parastenus* and not a *Hypostenus*, for it has a distinct but fine lateral border at the abdomen.

Length: 5.5–6.0 mm. (not 4.5 mm. !)

This species resembles *S. facialis* L. BENICK (=*cruentatus* BENICK) and some other Oriental species.

♂: 3rd–7th sternite at their posterior border with a very shallow emargination, before it is slightly shallowed, finely and sparsely punctate and sparsely microsculptured. 7th sternite along the middle more densely punctured and pubescent than on the sides. 8th sternite (fig. 17), 9th sternite (fig. 18), 10th tergite broadly rounded.

The aedeagus (fig. 19) with a broadly rounded apex of median lobe and large parameres which extend well beyond the median lobe and have many strong setae.



Figs. 18–19: *Stenus* (*Parastenus*) *miwai* BERNHAUER (holotype): 18: 9th sternite of male; 19: ventral aspect of aedeagus, internal sac expulsated.

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# 日本産アシナガコガネ属の再検討

野村　鎮

# A Revision of the Genus *Hoplia* from Japan (Col., Scarabaeidae)

By Sizumu Nomura

アシナガコガネ族は1亜科として取扱われることもあるが，通常コフキコガネ亜科に含められ，同亜科の他の族とは中・後脛節に可動の端刺がないこと，さらに日本産の2属では後肢の爪が1個であることによって区別される．

日本産アシナガコガネ属は Waterhouse, Heyden, Bates によって4種が記録され，沢田玄正博士によって2種3変種に整理され，さらに Medvedev によって1種が記載された．筆者はこれらの種の再検討をした結果，クロアシナガコガネの変種とされていたラインアシナガコガネとハコネアシナガコガネはともに独立種であり，Medvedev の記載した種はクロアシナガコガネの同物異名であり，岐阜以東のクロアシナガコガネは亜種にすべきであるという見解に達した．

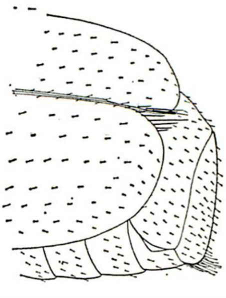
本文において筆者は先に記載した沖縄本島の1種を加え，日本産アシナガコガネ属を5種2亜種としてまとめ，検索表・記載および部分図を示して同定の便をはかった．

本文を草するにあたり，貴重な標本を提供して下さった方々に厚くお礼を申しあげるとともに，本研究に欠くことのできない岐阜付近の標本をいただいた畏友故大林一夫氏には亜種名を献名して同氏の生前のご好意に感謝しそのご冥福を祈る次第である．

## 日本産 Hopliini の属の検索表

1 (2) 上翅会合線の先端に刺毛の束がない．前尾節板は大部分上翅におおわれ，後方の部分だけ露出する（付図2a，5a）．各腿・脛節は一般に太く，やや短いが，まれに細長いものもある ……………………………………………… *Hoplia* Illiger

2 (1) 上翅会合線の先端に刺毛の束がある．前尾節板は基部だけ上翅におおわれ，大部分は露出する（付図1）．各腿・脛節は一般に細長い …………… *Ectinohoplia* Redtenbacher



付図 1. *Ectinohoplia obducta* Motschulsky ヒメハナムグリの体後半部．

## Genus *Hoplia* Illiger　アシナガコガネ属

*Hoplia* Illiger, Mag. Ins., II, p. 226, 1803 ; Burmeister, Handb. Ent., IV, 1, p. 177, 1844 ; Erichson, Nat. Ins. Deutschl., III, p. 706, 1847 ; Reitter, Deutsche Ent. Zeit.,

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〔昆虫学評論，第20巻，第1/2号，52～64頁，第3図版，1968年，4月〕

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*Hyperis* Dejean, Cat. Col. ed. 3, p. 167, 1833.

*Echyra* Erichson, Nat. Ins. Deutschl., III, p. 705, 1847.

*Diphydactylus* Thomson, Arch. Ent., II, p. 58, 1858.

Type : *Scarabaeus farinosus* Linné.

本属の日本産各種の雌雄はつぎのような点で区別できる．前脛節の外歯は♂では先端に片寄り，第3外歯は中央より前方にあるが，♀ではほぼ中央付近に位置する．各跗節は♂では♀より短い．尾節は♂では中央でやや狭くなる．

亜属 *Decamera* Mulsant は触角が10節であるが，日本産の種はすべて9節で亜属 *Hoplia* に所属されていたが，Medvedev はこれら9節のものを4亜属に分け，日本産の *H. communis, maculata, reini, modestula, gracilipes* の5種を亜属 *Euchromoplia* Medvedev に所属させた．しかし，***maculata*** は ***communis*** の1型であり，***gracilipes*** は別属 ***Ectinohoplia*** に属し，***modestula*** は後述のように ***moerens*** の♀と思われ，各腹節の毛は1列でないはずなのにこの亜属に入れている点は疑問である．

## 日本産アシナガコガネ属の種の検索表

1 (4) 各腹節の毛は少数でほぼ1列に並ぶ（付図2a）.

2 (3) 頭楯は基部から前方に向い狭くなり，前縁の中央は多少弯入する（付図2b, c）．触角第1節には鱗片がない．前胸背は側縁に沿って多少扁平にされ，側縁は♂ではまるく，♀では中央で多少角ばり，後角は♂♀ともにまるく曲る（付図2d, e）．肢は太く，後肢の腿・脛節の中央はやや太くなり，前脛節の第3歯は明瞭（付図2f, g）．前・中跗節の短い方の爪は長い爪の♂では⅔，♀では¾の長さ．体は黒色，肢は♂では黒，♀では暗赤褐色．背面は淡黄緑色または淡黄色の鱗片でおおわれるが（f. typica，第3図版第1図），時に暗褐色の鱗片で 14〜18 個の縦長の黒褐紋があらわれる（f. *maculata* Bates，第3図版第2〜4図）．5.5〜8 mm．本州・四国・九州 …………………………………………………… アシナガコガネ *communis* Waterhouse

3 (2) 頭楯の基部はやや平行状，中央から前方に向い狭くなり，前縁は直線状（付図3a, b）．触角第1節にも数個の鱗片がある．前胸背は後角付近で扁平にされ，側縁は♂♀ともに中央で角ばって曲り，その後半部はかすかに弯入し，後角も鈍く角ばる（付図3c, d）．肢は細長く，後肢の腿・脛節も細長い．前脛節の第3歯は♂では痕跡的，♀では明瞭（付図3e, f）．前・中肢の短い爪は長い爪の⅘の長さ．体は黒褐，上翅・腹部・肢は赤褐色．背面の鱗片は淡黄緑色または黄色，腹面と小楯板の鱗片は光沢ある淡黄緑色（第3図版第5図）．6.8〜7.3 mm．九州 ………………………… ラインアシナガコガネ *reini* Heyden

4 (1) 各腹節の毛は則規不に散在し，1列に並ばない（付図5a）.

5(6) 体は小形．跗節は長く（付図4c），中・後跗節は♂でも脛節とほぼ等長．頭楯の基部はやや平行状（付図4a）．前胸背側縁の毛はやや粗で細長く，後方でもほぼ同じ長さ．側縁は中央で角ばって曲り，その前半および後半部は直線状，後角も角ばる（付図4b）．尾節板は幅広い三角形で中高．前・中跗節の短い爪は長い爪の¾の長さ．体は黒色，上翅および肢は赤褐または暗赤褐色．表面にはやや粗に淡黄色の鱗片を布し，腹面・尾節板および前尾節板の鱗片には光沢がある（第3図版第6図）．5.3〜6.0 mm．沖縄本島 …………… ………………………………………………… シラキアシナガコガネ *shirakii* NOMURA

6(5) 体は中形（6.5〜9 mm）．跗節は短く，各跗節ともにそれぞれの脛節より♂では明らかに，♀でも僅かに短い．前胸背側縁の毛はやや密で太く，後方では短くなる．側縁は中央で角ばって曲り，その前半部は僅かに弧状．前・中肢の短い爪は長い爪の⅘の長さ．

7(8) 前脛節はやや太い（付図5d）．前・中肢第2〜4跗節は♂では幅広く，後肢第5跗節は基部近くで急に細くなり，下面には3歯を有し，基部の2歯は合一し高まる（付図5h，i）．尾節板は幅広の三角形で，先端は広くまるくなる．体は黒色，肢は♂では黒，♀では赤褐色，時に♂でも赤褐色のものがある ……………………………………… ………………………………………………… クロアシナガコガネ *moerens* WATERHOUSE

つぎの2亜種に分けられる．

（a） 小楯板には通常淡色の鱗片がある．背面は淡褐色の鱗片を粗布し，一見黒色のもの（f. ***nigrofusca***，第3図版第11図），前胸背基部・小楯板・上翅会合部に淡黄緑色または青緑色の鱗片を布すもの（f. typica，第10図），背面全体に淡黄緑色または黄色の鱗片を粗らにまたはより密に布するもの（f. ***flavicans***，第8〜9図）などの変異がある．6.5〜7.5 mm．本州（西部）・四国・九州 …………………… *moerens moerens* WATERHOUSE

（b） 小楯板はほとんど黒色，まれに少数の淡色鱗片をそなえることがある．背面は暗色の短刺毛を粗布し，黒色を呈し，前胸背両側と上翅会合部に淡黄緑色の鱗片を布すもの（f. ***suturalis***，第15図），さらに上肢の中央に同色の横帯の加わったもの（f. typica，第14図），同色の鱗片が増加し，前胸背中央部・小楯板・上肢の紋などが黒色のもの（f. ***variegata***，第13図），全体に同色の鱗片をそなえるもの（f. ***flavissima***，第12図）などの変異がある．7〜8.5 mm．本州（中部・東部） ………………………………… ………………………………………………… *moerens ohbayashii* NOMURA subsp. nov.

8(7) 前脛節はやや細長い（付図6e，f）．前・中肢の第2〜4跗節は幅より長い．後肢第5跗節は基部に向い次第に細くなり，その下面には3〜4個の小歯があり，基部の小歯は高まらない（付図6g，h）．尾節板は三角形で，先端は狭くまるくなる．体は黒色，肢も黒色，♀の前脛節は暗赤褐色．背面には黄褐色の刺毛を粗布し，前胸背基部の両側・上翅の会合部と中央の横帯および翅端などに淡青緑色の鱗片を布す（第3図版第7図）．7〜7.5 mm．本州（箱根） ………………… ハコネアシナガコガネ *hakonensis* SAWADA

## *Hoplia* (*Euchromoplia*) *communis* WATERHOUSE

## アシナガコガネ（付図2；第3図版第1〜4図）

*Hoplia communis* Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 100, 1875 ; Reitter, l. c. p. 119, 1902 (1903) ; Matsumura, Thous. Ins. Japan, III, p. 80, pl. 47, f. 2, 1906 ; Niijima & Kinoshita, l. c. p. 77, t. VI, f. 24, 1923 ; Sawada, l. c. p. 35, pl. V, f. 1, 7, 9, pl. VI, f. 1, 1938 ; Nomura, Icon. Ins. Japon. col. nat. ed. II, p. 123, pl. 62, f. 6a–c, 1963.

*Hoplia* (*Euchromoplia*) *communis* : Medvedev, l. c. p. 238, 1952.

*Hoplia maculata* Bates, Ent. Monthly Mag., XXV, p. 298, 1889 ; Lewis, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) XVI, p. 389, fig., 1895 ; Reitter, l. c. p. 118, 1902 (1903) ; Arrow, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) XII, p. 397, 1913 ; Kamiya, Nippon no Kôchû, I, 2, p. 62, pl. 8, f. 2, 1937.

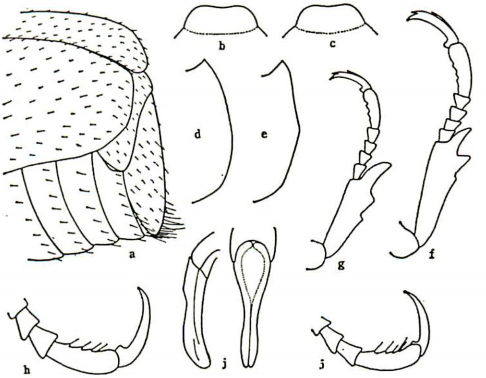
*Hoplia* (*Euchromoplia*) *maculata* : Medvedev, l. c. p. 239, 1952.

*Hoplia communis* var. *maculata* : Sawada, l. c. p. 36, pl. VI, f. 2, 3, 1938.

*Hoplia communis* f. *maculata* : Nomura, Tôhô-Gakuhô, 10, p. 57, 1960 ; Nomura, l. c. p. 123, pl. 62, f. 6b, 6c, 1963.

体は黒色，頭楯の前半および上翅は時に黒褐〜暗赤褐色，肢は♂では黒，♀では暗赤褐色．腹面・尾節板・前尾節板は淡黄緑色，背面は同色または黄色，時に淡褐色の鱗片をまぜるが，一見黄色のもの（f. typica, 第３図版第１図），暗褐色の鱗片で14〜18個の縦長の紋があらわれるもの（f. *maculata* Bates）がある．前胸背の周辺部と腹面・尾節板・前尾節板の鱗片には光沢がある．

頭楯は台形，側縁と前縁はゆるく上反し，前角はまるく，前縁は僅かに彎入する．頭楯の表面には大きな点刻を皺状に粗布し，褐色刺毛を散布，後半部には淡黄色の鱗片を多少とも散布する．頭部・前胸背・上翅には淡褐〜褐色の刺毛を不規則に散布する．前胸背は幅広（3：2），前角はほぼ直角またはやや鋭角，側縁は♂ではゆるくまるく曲るが，♀では中央で角ばって曲り，その前・後半部はほぼ直線状，後角は♂♀ともにややまるく曲り，後縁はほぼ一様にゆるい弧状をなす．前胸背の背面は中高であるが，両側は側縁に沿って扁平になっている．各腹節の毛は1列に横に並び，尾節の中央は♂では狭くなる．尾節板は幅とほぼ等長で，先端は狭くまるまる．



付図　2.
*Hoplia* (*Euchromoplia*) *communis* Waterhouse
アシナガコガネ
a. 体後半部（♂）; b. 頭楯（♂）; c. 同（♀）; d. 前胸背側縁（♂）; e. 同（♀）; f. 前肢（♂）; g. 同（♀）; h. 後肢跗節（♂）; i. 同（♀）; j. 交尾器（♂）.

肢はやや太く，後肢の腿・脛節は紡錘形，各腿節は卵形の鱗片をやや密に，脛節にはより細長い鱗毛を散布する．前脛節の第3外歯は♂では中央より先端よりにあるが，♀ではほぼ中央に位置する．跗節は♂では短く，前・中肢の第2～4跗節は幅よりやや短く，後肢のものでは幅とほぼ等長，♀では各跗節とも幅より長い．前・中肢の短い爪は長い爪の♂では⅔，♀では¾の長さ．後肢の第5跗節の下面には，5～6個の小歯があり，それぞれ個々に突出する．触角は9節，第1節には鱗片がない，片状部は第2～6節の和と♂ではほぼ等長，♀ではやや短い．体長：5.5～8 mm.

分布：本州・四国・九州.

産地：山形県四屋（27-VI）・佐渡（6-VII）・十日町（14-V）・日光（7-VII～2-VIII）・八ヶ岳（22-VII～25-VII）・高尾山（22-V）・東京（10-V～26-V）・Yokohama (WATERHOUSE)・大島（22-V）・大山（15-VI）・岐阜（13-V）・池田（SAWADA）・六甲山（SAWADA）・和歌山（SAWADA）・播磨（NIIJIMA & KINOSHITA）・剣山（5-VIII）・豊後（N. & K.）・長崎（IV, LEWIS; 6-V）・Hitoyoshi (3-V, LEWIS)・Satsuma (BATES)・鹿児島（17-VI）.

大陸に広く分布するクロホシアシナガコガネ（*H. aureola* PALLAS）に近似するが，頭楯の前縁はより弯入し，前・中肢の短い爪はより長く，後腿節はやや細長く，前胸背の側縁は♀ではより角ばって曲り，背面に紋のある個体では上翅の紋は円形でなく縦長であることなどによって区別できる．黒色紋のあるものは別種とされていたが，沢田博士によって本種に属することが明らかにされた．東京付近では5月頃出現し，黒色紋のない個体が多いが，九州では黒色紋の明瞭な個体が多い．日光等の山地では7月から8月上旬に出現し，体はやや大形で黒色紋の不明瞭な個体が多い．

## *Hoplia* (*Euchromoplia*) *reini* HEYDEN

ラインアシナガコガネ（付図3；第3図版第5図）

*Hoplia reini* HEYDEN, Deutsche Ent. Zeit., XXIII, p. 339, 1879; LEWIS, l. c. p. 389, 1895; REITTER, l. c. p. 121, 1902 (1903).

*Hoplia* (*Euchromoplia*) *reini* : MEDVEDEV, l. c. p. 244, 1952.

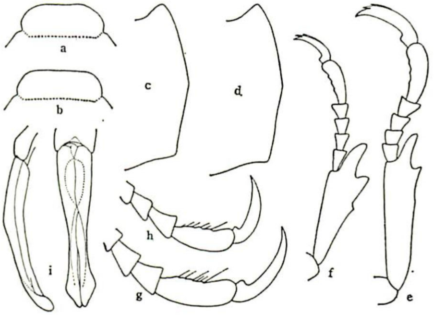
*Hoplia moerens* f. *reini* : NOMURA, Tôhô-Gakuhô, 10, p. 57, 1960; NOMURA, l. c. p. 123, pl. 62, f. 7c, 1963.

体は黒褐，上翅・腹部・肢は赤褐色．小楯板・尾節板・前尾節板および腹面の鱗片は光沢ある淡黄緑色，背面の鱗片は淡黄緑色または黄色で，淡褐色のものも僅かにまざる．

頭楯の基部は平行状，中央から前方に向いまるく狭くなり，前縁は中央で直線状で，ゆるく上反し，背面は小点刻と淡褐色の刺毛を散布し，ところにより淡褐色の鱗片を密に布す．頭部・前胸背および上翅には淡褐色の短刺毛を不規則に散布する．前胸背は幅広（3：2），基半部はほぼ平行状，前方に向かい狭くなる．前角はほぼ直角で，先端は鈍く，側縁は中央で角ばって曲り，その前半部は前角後方で僅かに弧状になり，後半部は真直かやや弯入し，

後角は鈍く角ばり，後縁両側はかすかに弯入する．前胸背の背面は中高であるが，後角付近は扁平にされる．腹節の毛はやや短く，不規則ながらほぼ1列に並ぶ．尾節の中央は♂では狭い．尾節板は幅よりやや短く，三角形で，先端はまるい．

肢は細長，後腿節も細長く，紡錘形でない．各腿節は卵形の鱗片をやや密に，脛節は刺毛と鱗片を散布する．前脛節の第3外歯は♂では痕跡的，♀では小さいが明らかで，ほぼ中央に位置する．各跗節の第2〜4節は♂でも幅よりやや長く，♀ではより長い．後肢第5跗節の下面には4〜5個の鋸歯状の小歯がある．前・中肢の短い爪は長い爪の4/5の長さ．後肢の爪は単一．触角は9節，第1節には数個の黄色の鱗片を有し，片状部は♂では第2〜6節の和とほぼ等長，♀ではより短い．体長：6.8〜7.3 mm.



付図 3.
*Hoplia* (*Euchromoplia*) *reini* HEYDEN
ラインアシナガコガネ
a.頭楯（♂）；b.同（♀）；c. 前胸背側縁（♂）；d.同（♀）；e. 前肢（♂）；f. 同（♀）；g. 後肢跗節（♂）；h. 同（♀）；i. 交尾器（♂）.

分布：九州.

産地：Kiushiu (HEYDEN)・Hitoyoshi (V, LEWIS)・彦山（4-VI)・田川（2-VI)・湯山（28-V)・霧島（12-V)

本種は Dr. REIN 採集の九州産の個体によって記載されたが，沢田博士はクロアシナガコガネの変種とされた．筆者は九州産の標本だけで，未だ本州産の本種をみていないが，沢田博士の記録された大台ケ原山などの本州の産地，土佐などの四国の産地のものはクロアシナガコガネの黄色の個体ではないかと思われるので，一応本州・四国を本種の分布地から省いて置いた．新島・木下両博士は1927年に *H. reini* として台湾から記録され，沢田博士も1939年に *H. moerens* var. *reini* として台湾から記録されたが，ともに本種とは別の種であると思われる．

## *Hoplia* (s. str.) *shirakii* NOMURA

### シラキアシナガコガネ（付図4；第3図版第6図）

*Hoplia shirakii* NOMURA, Tôhô-Gakuhô, 9, p. 39, pl. II. f. 1-3, 1959; NOMURA, l. c. p. 123, pl. 62, f. 5, 1963.

体は黒色，上翅および肢は赤褐〜暗赤褐色．体の表面には淡黄色の鱗片をやや粗に布し，腹面・尾節板および前尾節板の鱗片には光沢がある．

頭楯は基部僅かに平行状で，前方に向かい狭くなり，前角はまるく，前縁は直線状で，ゆるく上反する．頭楯の背面は鮫肌状で，不明瞭な点刻と淡褐色の刺毛を散布し，後半部には淡褐色の鱗片を少数散布する．頭部と前胸背には淡褐色の刺毛を散布，上翅には同色の刺毛

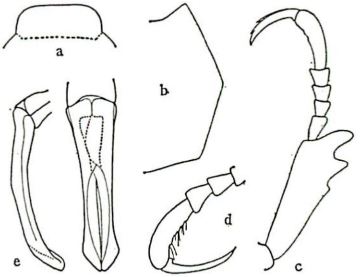
をやや列状に布す．前胸背は幅広（3:2），中央部は基部より広く，前角はほぼ直角，側縁は中央で角ばって曲り，その前・後半部はともに直線状，後角は鈍く角ばり，後縁の両側は後角近くで僅かに弯入する．前胸背は中高であるが，側縁に沿って狭く扁平状．各腹節の毛は長く，不規則であるがほぼ2列，ところにより1列に並ぶ．尾節板はやや中高，幅広の三角形で，先端はまるい．

肢はやや太く，後腿節は紡錘形．各腿節には刺毛と長卵形の鱗片を，脛節にも刺毛と細長い鱗毛を散布する．前脛節の第3外歯は♂では中央より僅かに先端に近く位置し，各肢の第2〜4跗節は♂でも幅よりやや長く，第5跗節の下面には4〜5個の鈍い鋸歯状の小歯がある．前・中肢の短い爪は長い爪の¾の長さで，後肢の爪は単一．触角は9節，片状部は♂では第2〜6節の和とほぼ等長である．体長：5.3〜6 mm.

分布：沖縄本島．

産地：与那覇岳（25-III）.

本種は素木博士が採集された標本によって筆者が記載したものであるが，沖縄本島以外の産地は未だ知られていない．



付図 4.
***Hoplia*** (s. str.) ***shirakii*** NOMURA
シラキアシナガコガネ
a. 頭楯（♂）; b. 前胸背側縁（♂）; c. 前肢（♂）; d. 後肢跗節（♂）; e. 交尾器（♂）.

## *Hoplia* (s. str.) *moerens moerens* WATERHOUSE
## クロアシナガコガネ（付図5；第3図版第8〜11図）

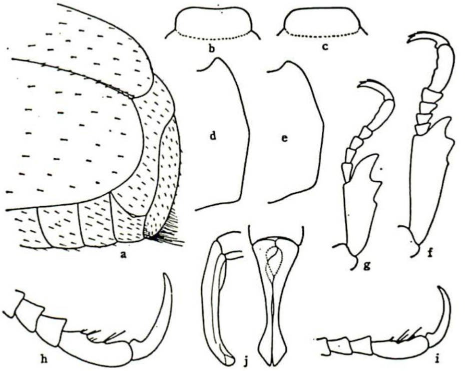
*Hoplia moerens* WATERHOUSE, l. c. p. 100, 1875 ; SAWADA, l. c. p. 37, pl. V, f. 3, 8, 10, pl. VI, f. 4, 1938 ; NOMURA, l. c. p. 123, pl. 62, f. 7a, 7b, 1963.

*Hoplia moerens* var. *reini* : SAWADA (nec HEYDEN), l. c. p. 38, pl. V. f. 5-6, 1938.

体は黒色，肢は♂では黒色（前脛節の先端部および爪は赤褐），♀では赤褐色，時に♂でも赤褐色のものがある．腹面・尾節板および前尾節板は淡黄緑色または青緑色の鱗片をやや密に布す．背面は淡褐色の鱗片を粗布するが，一見黒色のもの（f. *nigrofusca* nov.），前胸背基部・小楯板・上翅会合部に淡黄緑色または青緑色の鱗片を布すもの（f. typica），淡黄緑色または黄色の鱗片を全面に粗布またはより密に布すもの（f. *flavicans* nov.）などの変異があるが，小楯板には淡色鱗片が他の部分より早くあらわれる．

頭楯は♂では平行状，時に中央部は基部より拡がることもあり，♀では基部僅かに平行状，前方に向かい狭くなり，前角はまるく，前縁は♂では強く，♀ではゆるく上反し，直線状であるが，後上方からみると僅かに弯入している．頭楯の背面には小点刻と淡黄色の刺毛を散布し，後半部には淡黄または淡黄緑色の鱗片を多少布す．頭部と前胸背には淡褐〜褐色の短刺毛を散布し，上翅には同様の刺毛をやや列状に布す．前胸背は幅広く（3:2），基半部は

ほぼ平行，前角は直角で先端はまるまり，側縁は中央で角ばって曲り，その前半部は前角近くでやや弧状，後半部は直線状またはかすかに彎入し，後縁両側は真直かまたはかすかに彎入する．前胸背は中高で，両側は側縁に沿って僅かに扁平にされる．各腹節の毛は不規則に散在し，列状でない．尾節は♂では中央がやや狭くなる．尾節板は♂ではかすかに中高，♀では僅かにより中高，幅広い三角形で，先端はやや切断状でまるい．



付図 5.
***Hoplia*** (s. str.) ***moerens moerens*** WATERHOUSE
クロアシナガコガネ
a. 体後半部；b. 頭楯（♂）；c. 同（♀）；d. 前胸背側縁（♂）；e. 同（♀）；f. 前肢（♂）；g. 同（♀）；h. 後肢跗節（♂）；i. 同（♀）；j. 交尾器（♂）.

肢は太く，後腿節もやや紡錘形，後脛節も中央でやや太くなる．各腿節は刺毛と長卵形の鱗片を，脛節は刺毛と少数の細長い鱗毛を散布する．前脛節は太く，第3外歯は♂では中央よりも前方に，♀ではほぼ中央に位置する．前・中肢の第2～4跗節は♂では幅より明らかに短く，後肢でも僅かに短いが，♀ではともに幅より長い．第5跗節の腹面には3小歯を有し，基部の2歯は合一して高まる．前・中肢の短い爪は長い爪の$\frac{4}{5}$の長さ，後肢の爪は単一である．触角は9節，片状部は♂では第2～6節の和とほぼ等長，♀ではより短い．体長：6.5～7.5 mm.

分布：本州（西部）・四国・九州.

産地：Hiogo (WATERHOUSE)・春日山（10-V）・大台ケ原（14-VII～1-VIII）・高野山（26-V）・岩湧山（22-V～12-VI）・Mt. Kôzin (19-VI)・大山（15-VI～27-VI）・剣山（10-VII）・彦山（27-V）・平尾台（9-V）・田川（12-V）・Nagasaki (WATERHOUSE)・Unzen (MEDVEDEV；SAWADA；5-V～13-V)・久住山（26-VII）・祖母山（20-VII）・市房山（5-V～23-VII).

本種は背面の鱗片によって前記のように多くの変異があり，WATERHOUSE の記載したものは小楯板に淡黄色の鱗片のあるものであるが，このような個体は基本型でも稀で，多くは前胸背基部および上翅会合部にも同色の鱗片があらわれている．沢田博士がラインアシナガコガネとされたものは背面に黄色鱗片を密布する f. *flavicans* であると思われる．これらの各型は同一産地でみられる．MEDVEDEV は雲仙から *H.* (*Euchromoplia*) *modestula* を記載しているが，同亜属の特長である腹節の毛の並び方の記載がなく，他の記載や第5跗節の図などは明らかに本種であり，f. ***nigrofusca*** ではないかと考えられる．

## *Hoplia* (s. str.) *moerens ohbayashii* subsp. nov.

クロアシナガコガネ亜種（第3図版第12～15図）

*Hoplia moerens* var. *hakonensis* SAWADA (part), l. c. p. 39, 1938.

*Hoplia moerens* subsp. *hakonensis* : NOMURA, l. c. p. 123, pl. 62, f. 7e, 1963.

体は黒色，肢は♂では黒色，♀では赤褐色．背面は暗色の短刺毛を粗布し黒色．前胸背両側と上翅会合部に淡黄緑色の鱗片を布すもの（f. ***suturalis*** nov.），さらに上翅の中央に同色の横帯の加わったもの（f. typica），さらに同色の鱗片が増加し，前胸背中央・小楯板・上翅の不明瞭な紋などが黒色のもの（f. ***variegata*** nov.），さらに同色の鱗片がふえてほとんど黄色のもの（f. ***flavissima*** nov.）などの変異があるが，小楯板は黒色で，黄色鱗片の増加した個体でも少数の同色鱗片があらわれるにすぎない．体長：7～8.5 mm.

分布：本州（中部・東部）.

産地：岐阜井谷（Holotype：♂, allotype：♀, paratypes：2♂, 1♀, 23-VI, 1957, 大林延夫）・平湯（1♀, 21-VII, 1946, 大林一夫）・白山（2♀, 25-VII, 1964, 松枝章）・富士山（1♀, 11-V, 1937, 松下伝吾）・天城山（5♂, 3♀, 6-VII, 1961, 前波鉄也）・島々谷（1♀, 9-VIII, 1965, 皆川望）・八ヶ岳（14♂, 9♀, 18-VII～5-VIII, 1954, 1966, 野村鎮）・菅平（7♂, 14-VI～26-VI, 1964, 1965, 益本仁雄）・霧積（3♂, 22-VII, 1961, 野村鎮）・那須（1♂, VI, 1934, 矢野宗幹）・赤城山（7♂, 4-VIII, 1941, 渡慶次全智）・大滝根山（1♂, 29-VII, 1959, 大野正男）.

1938年に沢田博士はクロアシナガコガネの変種としてハコネアシナガコガネを記載されたが，Holotype を含む箱根産のものは後記の別種であり，他の赤城山・鮨留・立科・万座温泉・富士山・日光・諏訪東俣などのものは本亜種にあたるものと思われる．亜種名は畏友故大林一夫氏を記念したものである．

## *Hoplia* (s. str.) *hakonensis* SAWADA status nov.
## ハコネアシナガコガネ（付図6；第3図版第7図）

*Hoplia moerens* var. *hakonensis* SAWADA (part), l. c. p. 39, pl. VI, f. 10, 1938.

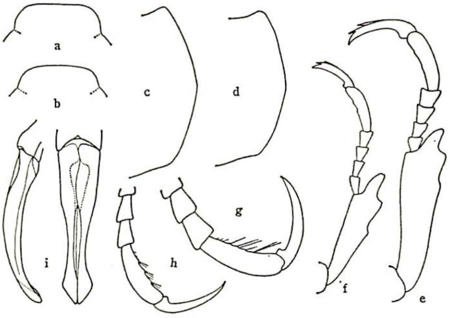
*Hoplia moerens* subsp. *hakonensis* : NOMURA, Tôhô-Gakuhô, 10, p. 57, 1960 ; NOMURA, l. c. p. 123, pl. 62, f. 7d, 1963.

体は黒色，肢も黒色，♀の前脛節は暗赤褐色．腹面・尾節板および前尾節板には淡黄緑色または青緑色の鱗片をやや粗に布し，背面には淡褐色の刺毛を粗布，一見黒色を呈し，淡青緑色の鱗片を前胸背基部の両側・上翅の会合部・中央の横帯および翅端などに布す．

頭楯は♂では基部僅かに平行状，♀では基部から前方に向かい狭くなり，前角はともにまるく，前縁は直線状で，♂では強く，♀ではゆるく上反する．頭楯の背面はやや皺状で，小点刻と淡褐色の刺毛を散布する．前胸背と頭部には褐色刺毛を散布，上翅には同様の刺毛をやや列状に布す．前胸背は幅広（3：2.2），基部より中央部の方が僅かに広く，背面には眼状点刻をやや横皺状に布し，前角はほぼ直角，側縁は中央で角ばって曲り，その前・後半部はほぼ直線状であるが，前・後角近くでかすかに弧状をなし，後角は鈍く，先端はまるまり，後縁の両側はほぼ直線状である．各腹節の毛はやや長く，不規則ながらほぼ2列，時に

ところにより１列に並ぶ．尾節は♂でも中央は狭くならない．尾節板はやや幅広の三角形で，先端は狭くまるまる．

肢はやや細長く，後腿節は中央部が僅かに太くなる．各腿節は長卵形の鱗片を散布，脛節には刺毛を散布し，数個の鱗毛をまぜる．前脛節の第３外歯は小さく鈍く，♂では中央より先端に近く，♀ではほぼ中央に位置する．前・中肢の第２～４跗節は♂では幅より僅かに長く，♀ではより長い．後肢第５跗節の腹面には４～５個の小歯があるが，ほぼ等間隔で，基部のものも高まらない．前・中肢の短い爪は長い爪の4/5の長さ．後肢の爪は単一．触角は９節，片状部は第２～６節の和と♂ではほぼ等長，♀ではより短い．体長：７～7.5 mm.



付図　6.
***Hoplia*** (s. str.) ***hakonensis*** SAWADA
ハコネアシナガコガネ
a. 頭楯（♂）; b. 同（♀）; c. 前胸背側縁（♂）; d. 同（♀）; e. 前肢（♂）; f. 同（♀）; g. 後肢跗節（♂）; h. 同（♀）; i. 交尾器（♂）.

分布：本州（箱根）.

産地：箱根仙石原（21-VI, SAWADA）・箱根（28-VI）・神山（９-VIII）.

前述のように沢田博士がクロアシナガコガネの変種として記載されたものの中，Holotype を含む箱根産のものが本種に相当し，他の関東および中部地方のものは前記クロアシナガコガネの亜種である．沢田博士はその際クロアシナガコガネの変種（var.）として，ラインアシナガコガネとハコネアシナガコガネをあげられたが，前者は同一産地があるところから型の意味で，後者は分布地がちがうところから亜種の意味を持たせて変種とされたものと考え，箱根産の本種の種名として採用した．

本種はクロアシナガコガネの亜種（subsp. *ohbayashii*）の黒色で斑紋のある基本型に非常によく似ているが，やや細長い肢や第５跗節下面の小歯などによって区別できる．

***H. moerens*** var. ***hakonensis*** として台湾の阿里山の記録（沢田，1939）があるが，同地に近似の別種がいることから，それではないかと思われる．本種の産地は目下のところ，箱根付近に限られているが，伊豆半島に本種やイノウエスジコガネ（*Anomala inouei*）のような固有種を産することは分布上興味深いことである．

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## Résumé

Key to the species.

1 (4) Each abdominal sternite bears a few hairs in a single transversal row (fig. 2a).

2 (3) Clypeus narrowed anteriorly from base, with front margin more or less emarginate in the middle (figs. 2b, 2c). Basal antennal joint without scales. Pronotum flattened narrowly along lateral margins, which are uniformly rounded in male, curved angularly in the middle in female, rounded at hind angles in both sexes (figs. 2d, 2e). Legs stout, with hind femora and tibiae fusiform. Front tibiae with 3rd tooth distinct in both sexes (figs. 2f, 2g). Shorter claw of front and middle tarsi as long as two-thirds of longer one in male, three-fourths in female. Ground colour of body black, with legs blackish in male, rufo-fuscous in female. Dorsal surface entirely covered with pale yellow green or pale yellow scales (f. typica, pl. 3, f. 1), sometimes decorated with 14–18 piceous and elongate patches (f. *maculata* BATES, pl. 3, f. 2–4). 5.5–8 mm. Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu). ………………………………………………………… *communis* WATERHOUSE

3 (2) Clypeus subparallel at base, narrowed anteriorly from the middle, with front margin nearly straight (figs. 3a, 3b). Basal antennal joint with some scales. Pronotum flattened near hind angles, with lateral margins curved angularly in the middle, hind angles obtusely angulate (figs, 3c, 3d). Legs slender, with hind femora and tibiae not dilated. Basal outer tooth (3rd) of front tibiae vestigial in male, distinct in female (figs. 3e, 3f). Shorter claw of four anterior tarsi as long as four-fifths of longer one. Ground colour of body piceous, with elytra, abdomen and legs rufous. Dorsal surface entirely covered with pale yellow green or yellow scales, scutellum and ventral surface with pale yellow green and lustrous ones (pl. 3, f. 5). 6.8–7.3 mm. Japan (Kyushu). ……………………*reini* HEYDEN

4 (1) Each abdominal sternite scattered irregularly many hairs (fig. 5a).

5 (6) Body small (5.3–6 mm). Tarsi slender, middle and hind tarsi of male as long as respective tibiae (fig. 4c). Clypeus subparallel at base, nearly straight at front margin (fig. 4a). Pronotum flattened narrowly along lateral margins, which are decorated with sparse and slender hair, curved angularly in the middle, nearly straight at anterior and posterior half, with hind angles somewhat angulate (fig. 4b). Pygidium triangular, broader than its length (5 : 4), convex. Shorter claw of four anterior tarsi as long as three-fourths of longer one. Ground colour of body black, with elytra and legs rufous to rufo-fuscous. Surface of body somewhat sparsely covered with pale yellow scales, and those of ventral surface, pygidium and propygidium lustrous (pl. 3, f. 6). 5.3–6.0 mm. Ryukyu (Okinawa Is.).…………………………………………………………*shirakii* NOMURA

6 (5) Body medium size (6.5–9 mm). Tarsi short, all tarsi a little shorter than respective tibiae in female, distinctly shorter in male. Lateral margins of pronotum curved angularly in the middle, feebly rounded at anterior half, nearly straight or somewhat sinuate at posterior half, with setae somewhat close and stout, shortened posteriorly. Shorter claw of four anterior tarsi as long as four-fifths of longer one.

7 (8) Front tibiae somewhat stout (figs. 5f, 5g). Four anterior tarsi with 2nd to 4th

joints broader than respective length in male. Last tarsal joint of hind legs abruptly narrowed near base, with three teeth on ventral face, in which basal two conjoined and raised (figs. 5h, 5i). Pygidium broad-triangular, with apex broadly rounded. Ground colour of body black, with legs black or rufo-fuscous in male, rufous in female.……………………………………………*moerens* WATERHOUSE

The following two subspecies may be distinguished.

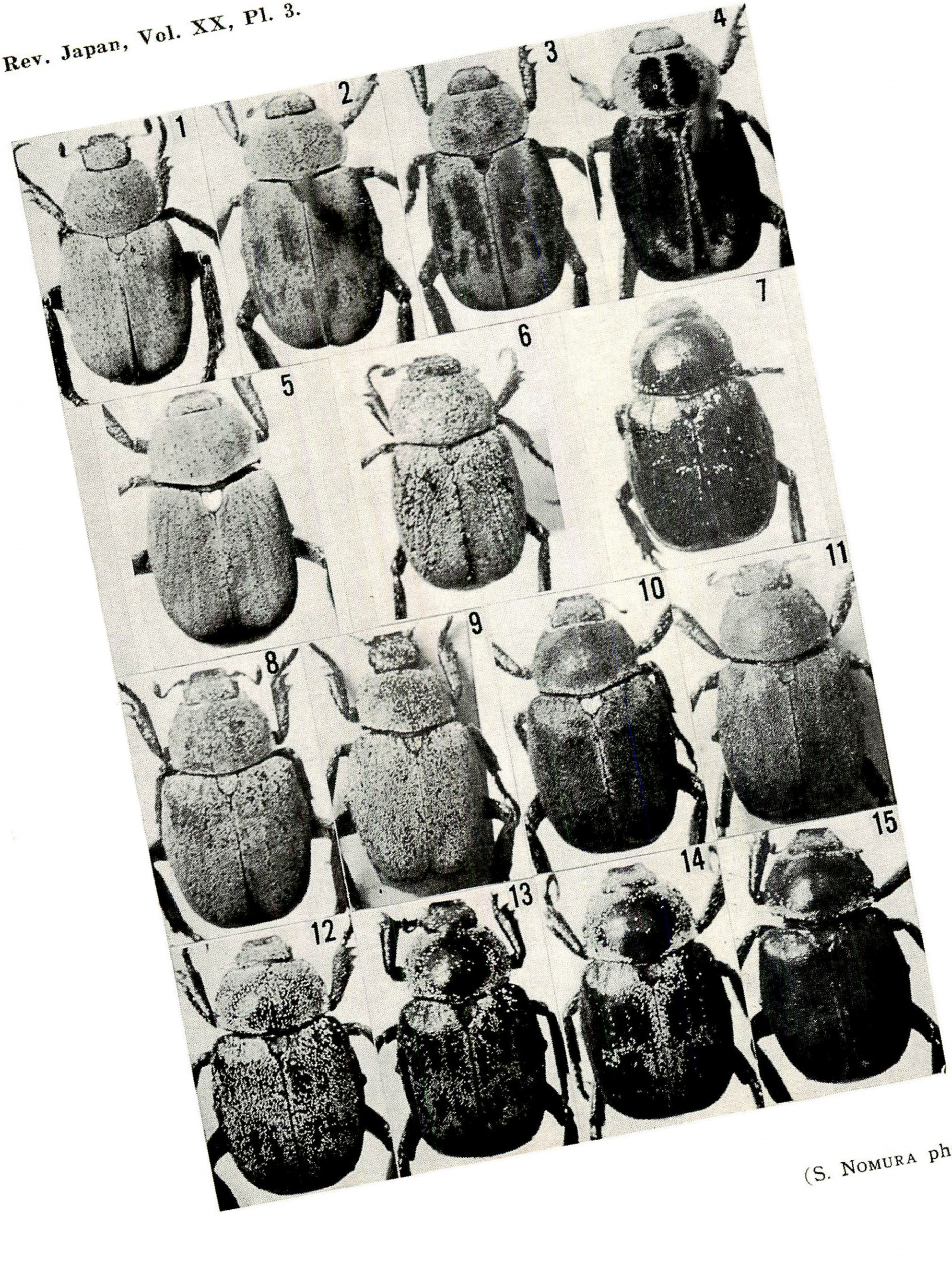
(a) Scutellum generally decorated with pale coloured scales. Dorsal surface sparsely covered with pale brown scales and apparently blackish (f. *nigrofusca* nov., pl. 3, f. 11), or decorated with pale yellow green or blue green scales on base of pronotum, scutellum and elytral suture (f. typica, pl. 3, f. 10), sometimes entirely covered with sparse or close scales of the same colour (f. *flavicans* nov., pl. 3, f. 8 & 9). 6.5–7.5 mm. Japan (W. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).…*moerens moerens* WATERHOUSE

(b) Scutellum generally black, rarely dispersed pale scales. Dorsal surface black, scattered sparse fuscous setae, with pale yellow green scales on each side of pronotum and elytral suture (f. *suturalis* nov., pl. 3, f. 15), or moreover added median fascia on elytra (f. typica, pl. 3, f. 14), sometimes densely covered with the same scales on whole upper surface, except the middle of pronotum, scutellum and blackish spots on elytra (f. *variegata* nov., pl. 3, f. 13), rarely lacks those blackish spots (f. *flavissima* nov., pl. 3, f. 12). 7–8.5 mm. Japan (C. & E. Honshu). ……………………………………………………… *moerens ohbayashii* subsp. nov.

8 (7) Front tibiae somewhat slender (figs. 6e, 6f). Four anterior tarsi with 2nd to 4th joints longer than respective width. Last tarsal joint of hind legs with three or four minute teeth on ventral surface, in which basal two not raised (figs. 6g, 6h). Pygidium a little broader than its length, with apex narrowly rounded. Body and legs black, with front tibiae of female rufo-fuscous. Dorsal surface scattered sparse fulvous setae and decorated with pale green scales on basal sides of pronotum, suture, median fascia and apex of elytra (pl. 3, f. 7). 7.0–7.5 mm. Japan (Honshu : Hakone). ……………………… *hakonensis* SAWADA status nov.

## 第 3 図 版 説 明

1. アシナガコガネ *Hoplia* (*Euchromoplia*) *communis* WATERHOUSE (f. typica), ♂, 東京産；2. (f. *maculata*), ♂, 岐阜産；3. (f. *maculata*), ♂, 岐阜産；4. (f. *maculata*), ♂, 岐阜産； 5. ラインアシナガコガネ *Hoplia* (*Euchromoplia*) *reini* HEYDEN, ♂, 彦山産； 6. シラキアシナガコガネ *Hoplia* (s. str.) *shirakii* NOMURA, ♂, 沖縄産 ； 7. ハコネアシナガコガネ *Hoplia* (s. str.) *hakonensis* SAWADA, ♀, 箱根産； 8. クロアシナガコガネ *Hoplia* (s. str.) *moerens moerens* WATERHOUSE (f. *flavicans*), ♂, 岩湧山産 ； 9. (f. *flavicans*), ♂, 岩湧山産 ； 10. (f. typica), ♂, 彦山産 ； 11. (f. *nigrofusca*), ♂, 春日山産； 12. クロアシナガコガネ亜種 *Hoplia* (s. str.) *moerens ohbayashii* NOMURA (f. *flavissima*), ♂, 八ヶ岳産； 13. (f. *variegata*), ♂, 天城山産； 14. (f. typica), ♂, 岐阜産； 15. (f. *suturalis*), ♂, 天城山産.



(S. NOMURA photo.)

# 琉球列島のベニボタル科*

佐藤正孝・大林延夫

# Notes on the Lycid-Beetles of the Ryukyu Archipelago

By MASATAKA SATÔ and NOBUO OHBAYASHI

従来，琉球列島のベニボタル類については，河野(1932)，三輪(1935) および大林 (1954) によってわずか3種が記録されていたにすぎなかった．しかし，近年に至り中根 (1961) が7新種2新亜種を記載するとともに既知の1種を記録した．その後，中根 (1967) は前記1亜種を種として取り扱った．また一方，河野，三輪両博士が記録した種は，最近の知識による検討の結果 いずれも 新種であるとの結論に達した．中根 (1961) の記録した ***Pristolycus*** はベニボタル科から除かれるものと考えるので，筆者らの手許にある標本を加え，琉球列島のベニボタルは15種1亜種が分布することになる．以下それらについて報告し，あわせて新型を記載する．

この小文を草するに当って，常日頃ご指導を賜わる石原保教授，広正義教授，高橋昭博士および標本について多大なご援助をいただいた有田豊氏に厚くお礼申しあげる．

## 1. *Macrolycus dominator* KLEINE subsp. *ishigakianus* M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI nov. (Figs. 1-4)

### タイワンクシヒゲベニボタル石垣島亜種

原亜種は台湾から知られている．石垣島産の個体は，♂交尾器や触角が原亜種のそれらとやや異なるので，琉球列島における一地方型と考え，ここに記載する．

The present subspecies differs from the nominate one in having the penis strongly sinuate in lateral aspect and distinctly dilated at the preapex in ventral aspect and also having the antennal segments somewhat stout.

Length: ♂, 7.9-10.85 mm.; ♀, 9.85-11.95 mm. (from front margin of pronotum to apices of elytra).

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Omoto-dake, Ishigaki-jima Is., May 7, 1963, Y. ARITA leg. (in coll. of Ent. Lab., Ehime Univ.).

Paratypes: 1♂, Takeda, Ishigaki-jima Is., March 22, 1962, Y. ARITA leg.; 1♂, 2♀♀, ditto, March 24, 30, 1962, S. TAMAI leg.; 1♂, ditto, April 3, 1968, T. OKADOME leg.; 1♂,

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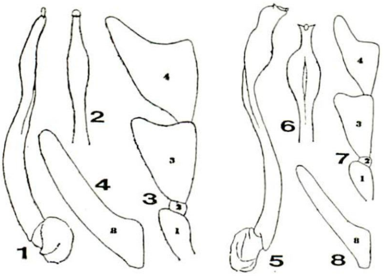
* この報告を，戦後いちはやく，日本におけるこの類の研究の先駆をなし，またわれわれのよき指導者であった故大林一夫氏の霊前にささげる．

〔昆虫学評論，第20巻，第1/2号，65～72頁，1968年，4月〕

Mt. Omoto-dake, April 15, 1962, S. Tamai leg.; 1♂, ditto, May 7, 1963, Y. Arita leg.



Figs. 1-4. *Macrolycus dominator ishigakianus* M. Satô et N. Ohbayashi; 5-8. *Macrolycus okinawanus* M. Satô et N. Ohbayashi; 1, 5, Lateral aspect of male genitalia; 2, 6, Ventral aspect of penis; 3, 7, Basal four joints of male antennae; 4, 8, Eighth joint of male antennae.

### 2. *Macrolycus okinawanus* M. Satô et N. Ohbayashi sp. nov. (Figs. 5-8)

オキナワクシヒゲベニボタル（新称）

*Macrolycus dominator*: Kôno (nec Kleine), 1932. Ins. Mats., 3 (1/2): 54 (Okinawa).

かって河野 (1932) が *M. dominator* Kleine の種名のもとに報告したものは本種であろう．沖縄本島産の個体は，♂交尾器の形態から *M. taiwanus* Nakane に近似の新種である．

This new species is closely related to *M. taiwanus* Nakane, but can be separated from it in the penis which is strongly swollen before the apex and is provided with a pair of triangular projections at the apex. It differs also from *M. dominator ishigakianus* M. Satô et N. Ohbayashi by the rounded anterior angles of pronotum.

Length: ♂, 7.35-10.00 mm.; ♀, 11.25 mm. (from front margin of pronotum to apices of elytra).

Holotype: ♂, Yona, Okinawa-Hontô Is., April 22, 1962, Y. Arita leg. (in coll. of Ent. Lab., Ehime Univ.).

Paratypes: 2♂♂, 1♀, same data as holotype.

### 3. *Macrolycus shirakii* Nakane

アマミクシヒゲベニボタル（新称）

*Macrolycus dominator shirakii* Nakane, 1961. Ent. Rev. Japan, 13 (1): 11, pl. 3, f. 1 (Amami-Ôshima Is.).

*Macrolycus shirakii*: Nakane, 1967. Fragm. Coleopt., 18: 71, f. s-1~4.

Specimens examined: 6♂♂, 4♀♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima Is., April 3-15, 1963, N. Ohbayashi leg.

### 4. *Aplatopterus aritai* M. Satô et N. Ohbayashi sp. nov.

ミナミベニボタル（新称）

Female: Body brownish-black, somewhat shining, sparsely covered throughout with yellowish to yellowish-brown pubescence; ventral surface and head brown to yellowish-brown. Head small, finely punctate, provided with a median longitudinal furrow and with a pair of nodules just behind the antennal insertion; eyes moderate, lateral, more or less prominent, the distance between eyes at the vertex about twice as broad as the breadth of an eye; antennae subfiliform, reaching the basal third of elytra, first joint stout, second oval, about a half length of first, third a little longer than second and shorter than fourth, fourth to tenth subequal, eleventh apparently longer than tenth. Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal, strongly and sparsely punctate, provided with a fine median furrow in hind area and with a transverse row of strong punctures along the posterior margin; anterior and lateral margins well defined and forming the rim; each lateral rim stretched an oblique, short branch from basal third; front angles meagrely angulate, hind angles shortly and obliquely produced. Scutellum trapezoidal, longer than broad. Elytra slighty expanded posteriorly, each bearing four distinct primary costae; intervals of the costae provided with double rows of cells which are oval, irregular and strong; secondary costae feeble.

Male: unknown.

Length: ♀, 4.1 mm. (from front margin of pronotum to apices of elytra).

Holotype: ♀, Mt. Omoto-dake, Ishigaki-jima Is., May 7, 1963, Y. ARITA leg. (in coll. of Ent. Lab., Ehime Univ.).

This new species is near to *A. septentrionalis* KÔNO, but can be distinguished from the latter in having the smaller body, the elytra entirely brownish-black, the pronotum distinctly punctate and lacking a distinct median carina.

### 5. *Cautires amamiensis* NAKANE

アマミアカハネクロベニボタル（新称）

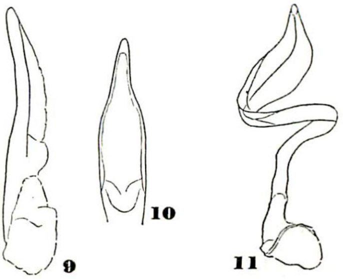
*Cautires amamiensis* NAKANE, 1961. Ent. Rev. Japan, 13 (1): 12, pl. 3, f. 2 (Amami-Ôshima Is.).

Specimens examined: 2♂♂, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima Is., May 5, 1967, T. YAMAZAKI leg.; 1♀, Yamma, Amami-Ôshima Is., May 4, 1967, T. YAMAZAKI leg.

### 6. *Cautires kazuoi* M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI sp. nov. (Figs. 9-10)

ヤエヤマアカハネクロベニボタル（新称）

Male: Head, pronotum, scutellum, undersurface, legs and antennae black, sometimes tinged with brownish colour; elytra bright-red, mandibles and claws testaceous; body closely covered with brownish pubescence all over, except the elytra. Head shining concealed under pronotum, microreticulate, transversely and rather broadly depressed behind the antennal insertion; eyes moderate, lateral, more or less prominent, the distance between eyes at the vertex about three times as broad as the breadth of an eye; antennae reaching a basal half of elytra, first joint stout, sub-triangular, second the shortest, third to tenth distinctly lamellate, eleventh elongate, each lamella arising from the base and evidently longer than its joint. Pronotum more or less shining, broader than long, subparallel-sided at anterior half, thence slightly diverged posteriorly ; front angles slightly angulate, hind angles shortly and obliquely produced; the disc bearing seven well defined areolae, finely punctate on the central portion and distinctly and sparsely on anterior and lateral portions. Scutellum longer than broad, bifurcate behind. Elytra subopaque, expanded posteriorly, each provided with four distinct primary costae and with double rows of cells on their intervals, the cells rather oval and distinct; surface densely clothed with felt-like red pubescence.



Figs. 9–10. *Cautires kazuoi* M. SATO et N. OHBAYASHI ; 11. *Plateros miwai* M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI ; 9, Lateral aspect of male genitalia ; 10, 11, Ventral aspect of male genitalia.

Female: Antennae reaching basal third of elytra, distinctly lamellate, but each lamella shorter than that of male.

Length: ♂, 7.95–9.9 mm. ; ♀, 7.15 mm. (from front margin of pronotum to apices of elytra).

Holotype: ♂, Takeda, Ishigaki-jima Is., May 2, 1963, Y. ARITA leg. (in coll. of Ent. Lab., Ehime Univ.).

Paratypes: 3♂♂, 1♀, Takeda, Ishigaki-jima Is., April 14, 1962, May 2–4, 1963, Y. ARITA leg. ; 1♂, Iriomote-jima Is., April 5, 1968, T. OKADOME leg.

This species allied to *C. amamiensis* NAKANE, but differs from it in the colouration of pronotal and elytral pubescences and in the feature of male genitalia.

The species is named in honour of late Mr. KAZUO OHBAYASHI who was the authority of this group in Japan.

### 7. *Plateros ikarianus* NAKANE

イカリハナボタル（新称）

*Plateros ikarianus* NAKANE, 1961. Ent. Rev. Japan, 13 (1): 14 (Amami-Ôshima Is.).

Specimen examined: 1♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima Is., July 11, 1962, N. OHBAYASHI leg.

### 8. *Plateros miwai* M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI sp. nov. (Fig. 11)

ミワハナボタル（新称）

*Lyponia delicatula*: MIWA (nec KIESENWETTER), 1935. Trans. Kansai Ent. Soc., 6 : 19, pl. 4, f. 11 (Amami-Ôshima Is.).

三輪（1935）が *Lyponia delicatula* KIESENWETTER として図示した種は，その図から判断して本新種と思われる．この種は *Lyponia* 属の種とも一見よく類似しているが，中根博士の卓見によって *Plateros* 属の種として記載された *P. nakachii* NAKANE に近似である．その種とは♂交尾器の形態や前胸背の色彩が異なることによって明らかに区別できる．

Male: Head, pronotum, scutellum and antennae black, except the margins of pronotum; elytra and broad margins of pronotum light red; undersurface and legs black to brownish-black, mouth parts and claws yellowish-brown. Head shining, microreticulate, covered with brownish pubescence, provided with a distinct fovea at the vertex; eyes rather large, lateral, prominent, breadth of each eye a little shorter than the distance between eyes at the vertex; antennae incomplete in the present specimen, but basal three joints remain, first joint stout and longer than two followings taken together, second oval and small, third a little longer than second. Pronotum transverse, narrowed anteriorly, distinctly depressed at each corner, provided with fine median carina in front area and with a median longitudinal oval fovea just before the scutellum, finely punctate on central area and sparsely, distinctly on marginal areas, closely covered with brownish pubescence at central area and with red pubescence at lateral and anterior broad marginal areas; front angles rounded, hind angles obtuse. Scutellum trapezoidal, shining, a little wider than long. Elytra slightly dilated posteriorly, each provided with four primary costae, the costae not so distinct; interstices bearing double rows of cells which are subquadrate, irregular and somewhat distinct.

Female: unknown.

Length: ♂, 5.75 mm. (from front margin of pronotum to apices of elytra).

Holotype: ♂, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima Is., July 6, 1962, N. OHBAYASHI leg. (in coll. of N. OHBAYASHI).

The species is easily separable from *P. nakachii* NAKANE in the characteristic structured male genitalia and in the differently coloured pronotum.

The specific name is dedicated to Dr. Y. MIWA who has recorded firstly the species from Amami-Ôshima Is. as *Lyponia delicatula* KIESENWETTER.

### 9. *Plateros nakachii* NAKANE

オキナワハナボタル（新称）

*Plateros nakachii* NAKANE, 1961. Ent. Rev. Japan, 13 (1): 12, pl. 3, f. 3 (Okinawa-Hontô Is.).

Specimen examined: 1♀, Yona, Okinawa-Hontô Is., May 25, 1963, Y. ARITA leg.

### 10. *Plateros nothus* (KIESENWETTER)

カタアカハナボタル

*Eros nothus* KIESENWETTER, 1874. Berl. Ent. Zeit., 18: 258 (Japonia).

*Plateros ? nothus*: GORHAM, 1883. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 4: 393 (Ôtsu, Biwa Lake, Samegai, Kobe).

*Plateros nothus*: KLEINE, 1942. Best.-Tab. europ. Coleopt. Lycidae, 123 : 72 (Japan); NAKANE, 1961. Ent. Rev. Japan, 13 (1): 14 (Amami-Ôshima Is.).

### 11. *Plateros shibatai* NAKANE

シバタハナボタル（新称）

*Plateros shibatai* NAKANE, 1961. Ent. Rev. Japan, 13 (1): 13, pl. 3, f. 5 (Amami-Ôshima Is.).

Specimen examined: 1♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima Is., July 7, 1962, N. OHBAYASHI leg.

本種は1♂に基づいて記載されたので，♀は最初の記録である．♂に比べて体がやや大きい (7.3 mm.).

### 12. *Plateros shirakii* NAKANE

アマミハナボタル（新称）

*Plateros shirakii* NAKANE, 1961. Ent. Rev. Japan, 13 (1) : 13, pl. 3, f. 4. (Amami-Ôshima Is.).

### 13. *Plateros yakushimaensis* OHBAYASHI

ヤクシマハナボタル

*Plateros yakushimaensis* OHBAYASHI, 1954. Mushi, 26 (6) : 22 (Yaku-shima Is.) ; NAKANE, 1963. in Icon. Ins. Jap. Colore natur. ed. 2 (Coleopt.) : 176, pl. 88, f. 14 (Yaku-shima Is.).

### 14. *Lyponia ishigakiana* NAKANE

イシガキカクムネベニボタル（新称）

*Lyponia ishigakiana* NAKANE, 1961. Ent. Rev. Japan, 13 (1) : 14, pl. 7, fs. 7, 10 (Ishigaki-jima Is.).

Specimens examined : 1♂, 2♀♀, Mt. Omoto-dake, Ishigaki-jima Is., April 15, 1962, May 5, 1963, Y. ARITA leg. ; 3♂♂, 1♀, Inaba, Iriomote-jima Is., March 20–22, April 2, 1962, Y. ARITA leg. ; 1♂, ditto, S. TAMAI leg. ; 5♂♂, 3♀♀, Iriomote-jima Is., April 4–5, 1968, T. OKADOME leg.

本種は石垣島から記載されたが，西表島からは今回が最初の記録である．

## 15. *Lyponia oshimana* NAKANE

オオシマカクムネベニボタル（新称）

*Lyponia oshimana* NAKANE, 1961. Ent. Rev. Japan, 13 (1): 14, pl. 3, fs. 6, 9 (Amami-Ôshima Is.).

Specimens examined: 11♂♂, 12♀♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima Is., April 5-17, 1963, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1♂, 1♀, ditto, April 2, 1963, Y. ARITA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Yona, Okinawa-Hontô Is., April 22, 1962, Y. ARITA leg.

中根（1961）は本種の記載に際して，沖縄本島産の個体は翅鞘が明るい赤色で，赤い微毛を具える点で，奄美大島産との個体の間にやや相違がみられるとした．しかし，上記標本中には，後者の中にも前者のような色彩，微毛を具える個体もみられ，♂交尾器その他にも明らかな差を認めないので，同一種と判定した．

## 16. *Libnetis kazuoi* M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI sp. nov.

カズオコクロハナボタル（新称）

Male: Body blackish-brown, sparsely covered with yellowish pubescence all over, subopaque in ventral surface and rather shining in dorsal surface; mouth parts, basal portion of femora, second joint of antennae and claws yellowish-brown. Head transverse, distinctly impressed at the vertex; eyes somewhat large, lateral and prominent, the breadth of each eye a little shorter than the distance between eyes; antennae subfiliform, reaching the basal third of elytra, first joint stout, second the shortest, third slighty shorter than fourth, fourth to ninth subequal each other, tenth slightly shorter than ninth, eleventh more or less longer than ninth. Pronotum transverse, subquadrate; front angles rounded, hind angles shortly and obliquely produced; surface microreticulate, depressed at both sides of the middle, distinctly and coarsely punctate on marginal portions, provided with a median longitudinal fine carina in front and with a longitudinal fovea just before the scutellum and each side of the fovea bearing an oblique nodule. Scutellum trapezoidal, as long as broad. Elytra almost parallel-sided, broader than pronotum at base, each bearing four distinct costae; interstices of the costae rugosely and coarsely punctate.

Female: unknown.

Length: ♂, 3.4 mm. (from front margin of pronotum to apices of elytra).

Holotype: ♂, Takeda, Ishigaki-jima Is., May 6, 1963, Y. ARITA leg. (in coll. of Ent. Lab., Ehime Univ.).

The present species is simillar to *L. granicollis* KIESENWETTER, but differs in having the following characters: Elytral costae more distinct, pronotal fovea shallow, hind angles of pronotum acute and body smaller.

The specific name is dedicated to late Mr. **KAZUO OHBAYASHI who had given us** kind advice in his lifetime.

## 琉球列島のベニボタル科に関する文献

KÔNO, H., 1932; Beitrag zur Lyciden-Fauna Japans, Ins. Mats., 3 (1/2): 54-64.

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OHBAYASHI, K., 1954; Five new species of Lycidae from Japan (Coleoptera), Mushi, 26 (6): 19-22.

# 故大林一夫氏採集の日本産コメツキムシ

大　平　仁　夫

# Some Elateridae-Beetles Collected by the Late Mr. K. Ohbayashi in Japan

By Hitoo Ôhira

1965年5月16日に最初の手術の全快祝いが大林さんを囲んで開かれたが，そのとき1箱の標本箱をみせて「名前をつけてほしい」といって渡された．早く調べねばと思いつつとうとう大林さんの生前に約束を守ることができなかった．今これをみて，あの美しい標本とラベルの印刷とともに，大林さんが特に愛された Suhara（州原）や Hirugano（蛭ヶ野）などの採集地が出てきて本当に感慨無量である．私はこの標本をみるたびに，心から虫好きで元気であった頃の大林さんの姿を想出すことだろう．ご冥福をお祈りしつつこの小文を発表する．なお，年月日のつぎの（　）の中は頭数を示す．

### Subfamily HEMIRHIPINAE

*Tetrigus lewisi* Candèze, 1873　オオクシヒゲコメツキ

Idani (Gifu), 9-VIII, 1955 (1♂).

### Subfamily AGRYPNINAE

*Adelocera* (*Sabikikorius*) *fuliginosus* (Candèze, 1865)　ホソサビキコリ

Nakaya (Gifu), 15-VI, 1944 (1); Yokohama, 17-V, 1946 (1); Gifu, 6-V, 1947 (2).

*Brachylacon* (*Brachylacon*) *microcephalus* Motschulsky, 1858　シロオビチビサビキコリ

Suhara (Gifu), 30-V, 1954 (1); Seki (Gifu), 7-VII, 1956 (2).

*Colaulon* (*Cryptolacon*) *scrofa* (Candèze, 1873)　ヒメサビキコリ

Seki, 17-III, 1956 (1).

### Subfamily CONODERINAE

*Aeoloderma agnata* (Candèze, 1873)　マダラチビコメツキ

Yokohama, 17-V, 1946 (1); Gifu, 29-VIII, 1945 (1).

### Subfamily OXYNOPTERINAE

*Pectocera fortunei* Candèze, 1873　ヒゲコメツキ

Kuroson (Kôchi), 10-VII, 1939 (1♂); Gifu, 14-V, 1944 (1♂).

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〔昆虫学評論，第20巻，第1/2号，73〜77頁，1968年，4月〕

## Subfamily NEGASTRIINAE

*Fleutiauxellus telluris* (LEWIS, 1879)　クロツヤミズギワコメツキ

Gifu, 11-VI, 1946 (3).

*Yukoana carinicollis* (LEWIS, 1894)　ヘリムネマメコメツキ

Suhara, 3-V, 1957 (1).

*Yukoana elliptica* (CANDÈZE, 1873)　ホソヘリマメコメツキ

Seki, 29-VI, 1953 (1).

*Quasimus* (*Quasimus*) *japonicus japonicus* KISHII, 1959　ニホンマメコメツキ

Suhara, 17-V, 1953 (1); Seki, 29-VI, 1953 (1).

## Subfamily ATHOINAE

*Gambrinus vittatus* (CANDÈZE, 1873)　タテジマカネコメツキ

Suhara, 26-V, 1957 (1); Kasuga (Nara), 16-V, 1948 (1); Yunoyama (Mie), 30-V, 1948 (1).

*Diacanthous undosus* (LEWIS, 1894)　ダンダラコメツキ

Abô-pass (Gifu), 12-VII, 1955 (1♀).

*Stenagostus umbratilis* (LEWIS, 1894)　オオツヤハダコメツキ

Mt. Daisen (Tottori), 7-VIII, 1934 (1); Hirayu (Gifu), 23-VII, 1946 (1); Amagodani (Gifu), 28-VII, 1951 (1).

*Miwacrepidius subcyaneus* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1866)　ルリツヤハダコメツキ

Kuroson, 7-VII, 1939 (1♀); Hirayu, 23-VII, 1946 (1♀); Hirugano (Gifu), 2-VII, 1947 (1♀), 17-VII, 1949 (1♀); Suhara, 17-VI, 1951 (1♀); Amagodani, 28-VII, 1951 (1♀).

## Subfamily DENTICOLLINAE

*Denticollis versicolor* (LEWIS, 1894)　メスグロベニコメツキ

Hirayu, 23-VII, 1946 (1♀).

*Denticollis miniatus* (CANDÈZE, 1885)　ベニコメツキ

Suhara, 5-VI, 1949 (1♀), 17-V, 1953 (1♀), 2-V, 1956 (1♀).

*Denticollis scutellaris* (LEWIS, 1894)　ミヤマベニコメツキ

Yunoyama, 16-V, 1948 (1♂).

## Subfamily CTENICERINAE

*Hypolithus motschulskyi ohbayashii* subsp. nov.　オオバヤシヒサゴコメツキ

This new subspecies can be distinguished from the nominate subspecies by the following points: The body broader and more parallel-sided; the elytra not clearly dilated posteriorly; the pronotum with the sides gently rounded and only weakly constricted anteriorly as well posteriorly; the disc of pronotum gently convex, sparsely and evenly punctate, the median smooth line absent. Length 10.5 mm., breadth about 3.5 mm. Female unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Ôyama (Kanagawa), 7-V, 1939, K. OHBAYASHI leg.

*Anostirus* (*Ipostirus*) *daimio* (LEWIS, 1894) ダイミョウヒラタコメツキ
Amagodani, 17-VI, 1949 (1♀).

*Corymbitodes gratus* (LEWIS, 1894) ドウガネヒラタコメツキ
Ôyama, 7-V, 1939 (2); Hirayu, 23-VII, 1946 (1), 6-VI, 1949 (1); Gifu, 6-V, 1947 (1).

*Selatosomus vagepictus* (LEWIS, 1894) ヒメウストラフコメツキ
Gifu, 14-V, 1944 (1), 8-V, 1947 (1); Suhara, 26-V, 1967 (1).

*Selatosomus onerosus* (LEWIS, 1894) トラフコメツキ
Yokohama, -VI, 1946 (1); Seki, 16-IV, 1953 (1), 10-IV, 1954 (1); Nagoya, 20-IV, 1958 (1).

*Paraphotistus notabilis* (CANDÈZE, 1873) オオヒラタコメツキ
Gifu, 14-V, 1944 (1); Suhara, 3-VI, 1956 (1), 19-V, 1957 (1).

*Neopristilophus serrifer* (CANDÈZE, 1873) アカヒゲヒラタコメツキ
Gifu, 14-V, 1944 (1), 10-VI, 1947 (1).

*Actenicerus pruinosus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860 シモフリコメツキ
Hirayu, 6-VI, 1949 (1); Suhara, 3-V, 1953 (3), 17-V, 1953 (1).

*Actenicerus akitu* KISHII, 1955 オオシモフリコメツキ
Seki, 30-IV, 1955 (1).

*Actenicerus kiashianus* (MIWA, 1927) キアシシモフリコメツキ
Suhara, 3-VI, 1956 (1).

*Actenicerus modestus* (LEWIS, 1894) ヘリアカシモフリコメツキ
Gifu, 10-VI, 1947 (2); Hirayu, 5-VI, 1949 (1), 6-VI, 1949 (2).

*Liotrichus hypocrita* (LEWIS, 1894) ホソクロツヤヒラタコメツキ
Mt. Norikura (Gifu), 7-VIII, 1950 (1).

*Aganohypoganus mirabilis* (MIWA, 1934) ツヤヒラタコメツキ
Suhara, 2-V, 1954 (1), 5-V, 1955 (1).

*Calambus mundulus* (LEWIS, 1879) クロツヤヒラタコメツキ
Suhara, 17-II, 1957 (1).

## Subfamily AMPEDINAE

*Melanoxanthus versipellis* (LEWIS, 1894) メスアカキマダラコメツキ
Hirugano, 3-VIII, 1947 (3♀♀).

*Melanoxanthus pictipennis* LEWIS, 1894 キマダラコメツキ
Kamikôchi (Nagano), 30-VII, 1959 (1).

*Melanoxanthus ornatus* (LEWIS, 1894) コキマダラコメツキ

Hirugano, 24-VII, 1947 (1), 3-VIII, 1947 (1).

*Procraerus helvolus* (Candèze, 1873) ヒメホソキコメツキ

Hirugano, 3-VIII, 1947 (2).

*Pseudelater carbunculus* (Lewis, 1879) ヒメクロコメツキ

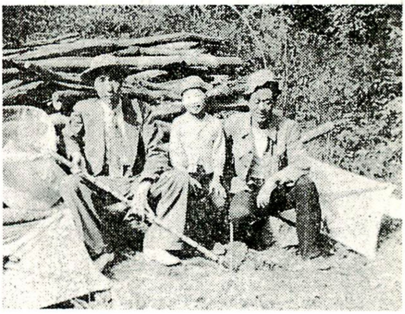
Suhara, 5-V, 1955 (1), 15-IV, 1956 (2).

*Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *hakusanus* Ôhira, 1954 ハクサンクロコメツキ

Hirayu, 5-VI, 1949 (2).

*Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *tenuistriatus* (Lewis, 1894) ホソクロコメツキ

Hirayu, 5-VI, 1949 (2).



1953年５月州原にて．喀血後小康を得られていた頃で，向って左から大林さん，長男の延夫君，右端は筆者．

*Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *orientalis* (Lewis, 1894) アカコメツキ

Suhara, 3-VI, 1955 (1).

*Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *optabilis* (Lewis, 1894) オオアカコメツキ

Yôrô (Gifu), 15-V, 1949 (1).

*Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *azurescens* (Candèze, 1864) ツヤアカコメツキ

Ôyama, 7-V, 1939 (1).

*Ectamenogonus bicarinatus* (Lewis, 1873) チャイロコメツキ

Kuroson, 7-VII, 1939 (1); Seki, 8-VIII, 1953 (2); Nagoya, 19-IX, 1957 (1).

*Homotechnes plebejus* (Candèze, 1873) コナガコメツキ

Seki, 8-VIII, 1953 (1).

## Subfamily ELATERINAE

*Vuilletus viridis viridis* (Lewis, 1894) ミドリヒメコメツキ

Hirayu, 6-VI, 1949 (2).

*Vuilletus viridis subopacus* (Nakane, 1959) コミドリヒメコメツキ

Gifu, 10-V, 1947 (7); Suhara, 3-V, 1957 (1).

*Neotrichophorus junior* (Candèze, 1873) ヒゲナガコメツキ

Seki, 5-V, 1952 (1♂).

*Parallelostethus luctuosus niponensis* (Lewis, 1894) クロナガコメツキ

Amagodani, 3-VII, 1949 (1♀).

## Subfamily MELANOTINAE

*Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *senilis* Candèze, 1864 クロクシコメツキ

Suhara, 24-V, 1953 (4); Nakaya, 15-VI, 1944 (1).

*Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *annosus* Candèze, 1874 クロツヤクシコメツキ

Gifu, 13-14-V, 1944 (2).

*Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *correctus correctus* CANDÈZE, 1864 ヒラタクロクシコメツキ

Gifu, 14-V, 1944 (1); Suhara, 5-V, 1955 (1).

*Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *legatus* CANDÈZE, 1860 クシコメツキ

Gifu, 23-V, 1944 (1), 25-VI, 1944 (1), 22-V, 1946 (1); Onomichi (Hiroshima), 19-V, 1947 (2).

*Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *lewisi* SCHENKLING, 1927 ルイスクシコメツキ

Seki, 20-VI, 1953 (1), 22-VI, 1955 (1); Gifu, 25-VI, 1944.

*Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *spernendus* CANDÈZE, 1873 ナガチャクシコメツキ

Hirugano, 2-VIII. 1947 (1).

*Melanotus* (*Kensakulus*) *fortnumi* CANDÈZE, 1878 マルクビクシコメツキ

Yokohama, 17-V, 1946 (4).

*Melanotus* (*Kensakulus*) *seniculus* CANDÈZE, 1873 チャバネクシコメツキ

Seki, 16-IV, 1953 (1); Yokohama, 17-V, 1946 (1).

*Melanotus* (*Spheniscosomus*) *restrictus* (CANDÈZE, 1865) オオクシコメツキ

Gifu, 22-V, 1946 (1), 30-V, 1946 (1); Seki, 25-V, 1952 (1), 27-V, 1955 (1), 28-VI, 1955 (1).

## Subfamily AGRIOTINAE

*Agriotes* (*Agriodratus*) *elegantulus* LEWIS, 1894 ヒメカバイロコメツキ

Hirayu, 23-VII, 1946 (1); Hirugano, 3-VIII, 1947 (1).

*Ectinus longicollis* (LEWIS, 1894) ムネナガカバイロコメツキ

Hirayu, 6-VI, 1949 (1).

*Dalopius lewisi* FLEUTIAUX, 1900 ナカグロヒメコメツキ

Suhara, 19 V, 1957 (1).

*Glyphonyx bicolor* CANDÈZE, 1873 キバネクチボソコメツキ

Suhara, 21-VII, 1951 (3).

*Glyphonyx dalopioides* NAKANE, 1959 オオクチボソコメツキ

Suhara, 26-VI, 1955 (4).

## Subfamily CARDIOPHORINAE

*Dicronychus* (*Platynychus*) *adjutor* (CANDÈZE, 1873) アカアシオオハナコメツキ

Gifu, 25-VI, 1944 (1).

*Cardiophorus pinguis* (LEWIS, 1894) クロハナコメツキ

Gifu, 18-IV, 1948 (1); Hirugano, 16-VII, 1949 (1); Suhara, 5-VI, 1955 (1).

*Paracardiophorus pullatus* (CANDÈZE, 1873) コハナコメツキ

Gifu, 7-V, 1944 (1), 14-V, 1944 (1); Yokohama, 17-V, 1946 (4); Hirayu, 28-VII, 1959 (1).

# 会　告

故大林一夫幹事の追悼号を発行するにあたり，生前の同氏に寄せられた会員諸氏のご好意に対し，改めてお礼を申しあげます.

即ち，昭和41年8月に当時病気加療中の大林氏に対するお見舞金を募金いたしましたところ，多数の方々からご賛同をいただき，同年9月15日に同氏宅をお見舞いして皆様方のご好意をお伝えいたしました．このことは既に，ご醵出いただいた方々には当時ご報告いたしましたが，ここに再度明記して感謝の意を表する次第です.

醵出者芳名（敬称略，アルファベット順）

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